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THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

"The reason is not material. I want you to hear me. I do not know who killed my father, but I suspect it, and am certain you lured him to his death. If it was Picaud's hand that did the deed, it was done at your desire. I would be justified as a Frandot in killing you—even this American would grant me the right but I am going to spare you, Monsieur—on one condition."

"What?" the very sound of his voice proved his realization of her weakness.

"That you accompany me to the Indian camp yonder, and help me save that white man's life."

"What do I care —"

"You care for your own, no doubt. Well, Monsieur, it hangs by a hair, and on such a pledge will you go forth from here alive."

"You threaten to kill me?"

"It is hardly a threat—it is a certainty, Monsieur."

He looked from her face to mine, and there was small sign of mercy in either. The memory of Brady and his peril; the knowledge of what this man had done, his cold-blooded treachery, his lies, caused the hot blood to surge through my veins. He was to me a cowardly cur, and the very thought fanned my anger.

"Mademoiselle will not be the executioner, I said slowly. "I will take that duty on myself."

"You! I thought you a soldier; would you kill me in cold blood?"

"You have done the work of a spy, and creeping in the dark like a snake. The blood of this Indian war rests on you—the innocent blood of women and children."

"The savages would tear you limb from limb, you Yankee fool," he snarled.

"Possibly, but it would be after you were dead, sir."

I thought he would spring at me, and I half hoped he would. Yes, it would have been pleasant to have got my hand on his throat, but fear conquered anger, his hands clinched, his teeth biting his lips until the blood came.

"Tell me the plan then," he said roughly.

"I can control the Indians," she went on, as if there had been no interruption, "if the Englishman does not interfere. It will be your part to command him."

"Who is the fellow?"

"The fur trader—Lappin."

He stared into her face; then laughed insolently.

"Then the game is up. By the gods, it would be more likely he would turned me. You make sport to suggest I could influence that monster."

"I do not," her face changeless in its expression. "There is nothing for you to laugh at. I know you two are enemies, but he dare not ignore your uniform. He has no authority and you have. You can accomplish the rescue of this prisoner if you have the courage, and will. There is only one thing for you to say—yes, or no."

There was absolute silence. I did not look toward her, but kept my eyes on him, reading the struggle in his face. I saw his eyes wander this way and that, as if seeking some possible escape. He had the appearance of a wild animal trapped, helpless. I could hear his quick breath. I waited until I could stand the strain no longer; then took a step backward, determined to force a reply. The look of my rifle snapped to full cock, as I flung forward the barrel.

"Answer the lady," I commanded sternly.

His eyes settled on my face; they were furtive, cowardly.

"Oh—well—I'll go," he said slowly and sullenly. "But it's little enough good you'll get out of it, I promise you."

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Fire in the Clearing.

I lowered the rifle, but with mind fully made up as to my own part in the play. That the man contemplated treachery was sufficiently clear. How it might be prevented occurred to me in a flash.

"I understand your intention," I said sharply. "Now I am going to give you warning that your life hangs in the balance. If I comprehend the desire of this lady it is that you accompany her alone to where these Indians hold their prisoner for torture—is that true, Mademoiselle?"

I was not looking at her, yet I knew her eyes were upon my face in wonderment.

"Yes, Monsieur; together we will seek to save your friend."

"So I thought. But this man has no such intention. He has promised merely to free himself. Once within that Indian camp he will be out of danger, safe by the magic of his uniform, and his office. He will denounce us both, and lift no hand in defense of Brady."

"You lie, you Yankee coward!"

"It was in your eyes, sir, as you gave pledge. Ever since Mademoiselle came you have been seeking opportunity for escape. She may trust you, but I do not, and you are not going there with Mademoiselle alone."

"What is that you say?" she questioned, her hand on my arm. "It must be so, Monsieur; there is no other way. The man dare not fail; he would thus atone—"

"No, he will not fail, because if he does he dies right there," I interrupted quietly. "Listen now; it is night, and I go along with you on this errand of mercy. It is my comrade condemned to the stake, and I will have my share in his rescue. You will go, the two of you, directly into the Indian camp; you may win, or you may fail in your pleas for mercy—but there will be no treachery. Do you know why, sir?" and I stared him in the face, angered by the sneer on his lip. "You'd better pay heed! Because I shall lie hidden in the dark, outside the radius of the firelight, with rifle trained on your heart. Not for an instant will you be beyond my power to kill. They count me a good shot along this border, and if you say a word, or raise a hand in treachery to this girl, I shall kill you."

"It will cost you your life, you devil."

"That doesn't frighten me in the least. We may look alike; we may even have some of the same blood in our veins—God knows I hope not—but there all resemblance ends. I will do what I say; do you believe that?"

He did not move nor answer, but he believed. Conviction was written plainly on his face. Mademoiselle's hand was still on my arm, and I felt her grasp tighten. I ventured to turn my eyes aside to glance at her.

"Have I spoken rightly?"

"Oui, Monsieur," softly. "I like you."

My pulses leaped in response to the unexpected words. Impulsive, unreserved, the swift outpouring of her heart, they were sufficient reward; I read in them meanings far deeper than she intended. No doubt she saw this in my face, for her cheeks flamed, and she drew back, turning swiftly toward him.

"It shall be as the Americain says," her voice trembling slightly. "I believe in him—he is a man."

There was a bitter retort on his lips, but he caught my eyes in time, and smothered it with a curse. God knows that I needed but an excuse to throttle him, which he was swift to see.

"Go on now," I commanded grimly, "and do not forget. Mademoiselle, do you go first, and show the way. I will keep good guard of the rear."

She gave me her hand in a long, lingering clasp, and then her slender figure blotted out the red glare as she mounted the steps.

"You next, sir," the words sufficiently polite, but my rifle flung forward, in readiness to enforce the brief order.

"Curse you! I'll make you pay for this!"

"Hold yourself to words, and threats!" I returned coolly, "but do as I say—move on!"

He climbed the stairs, muttering savagely, with me following so close behind the muzzle of my gun touched his back. There had come into my heart a deep hatred of the fellow that left me almost vengeful; he had acted like a cur already; had lied to her; had deceived her into what was practically a mock marriage; had been responsible for her father's murder, and even now planned treachery. No sympathy, no mercy, appealed to me.

A the top the light from the blazing logs gave us full view of each other, but there was danger in remaining there thus exposed. The girl turned sharply to the left, leading the way into the woods and then circling toward the ford. There was no word spoken, save as I gave a brief order or two. As we came into the black shadows of the overhanging trees, I walked close enough behind to touch

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

AMERICANISM IS CHIEF PLANK IN DEM. PLATFORM

Wilson and Marshall Nominated by Acclamation in Convention Which Denounced Hyphenates.

The Democratic national convention is over. It was a ratification meeting which chose the same standard bearers as four years ago, there being no contests. The delegates convened on June 14 and adjourned three days later after the platform had been approved. At first it was thought there would be a fight in naming the vice presidential candidate, but President Wilson made it plain that he wanted Vice President Marshall as his running mate, and all booms for other men collapsed. William Jennings Bryan who was present as a newspaper reporter, was called upon to speak. He announced that he would support Wilson in the campaign, thus setting at rest any ideas that the Democratic party would be split into two factions with Bryan heading the anti-Wilsonites. Interest in the convention centered in the forming of the platform, Wilson having written the most important planks.

St. Louis, June 16.—Americanism—"the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation"—was proclaimed the supreme issue of this day by the platform today submitted to the Democratic national convention as a declaration of party faith. Military and naval preparedness to "assist and demonstrate" this Americanism, and a violent denunciation of "conspirators for the advancement of the interest of a foreign power," marked the strong planks of the platform.

By the adoption of this platform ratification labors were finished by the convention, which last night renominated President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall in haste and by acclamation.

Wilson on Wire All Night.

A weary all-night session of the resolutions committee of the convention was a tumult of indecision. But the committee was dominated and controlled over the long light strand of a telephone wire that stretched from the committee room to the White House. Every plank agreed to was read to President Wilson, the candidate of the party, who sat at the telephone through the long night. When the platform was completed, it had the unqualified endorsement of the President.

Woman suffrage, an issue which roused the committee to a violent disagreement, was written in the platform in a plank that was objectionable to both supporters and opponents of votes for women. It declared in favor of the enfranchisement of women by "state amendments."

The first applause given the platform was for the endorsement of the administration. The delegates gave close attention. Before Senator Walsh had finished the preamble spectators in the galleries began to leave, and the noise made it difficult for delegates to hear. Endorsement of the Underwood tariff act was given general applause. The delegates seemed too wearied to interrupt with lengthy applause. The much discussed plank on Americanism drawn by President Wilson himself was next read. It was interrupted by hand clapping. Its denunciation of conspirators for the advancement of foreign influence in this country was roundly applauded.

It lacked but four minutes of midnight when Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, permanent chairman of the convention, brought down his gavel with a bang and announced that the ticket which Democracy will put before the people had been completed. Unbounded enthusiasm marked the session with a great demonstration lasting 45 minutes when John W. Wescott, attorney general of New Jersey, mentioned the name of Woodrow Wilson.

Fear Friday Hoodoo.

It took only four minutes to place Vice President Marshall's name before the convention and to nominate him by acclamation. Whether superstition against naming the ticket on Friday had anything to do with the rush to put through the vice presidential nomination the delegates were not told, but that it was rushed was quite evident to them all. Senator John W. Kern, who had prepared a long speech nominating Mr. Marshall, discarded it and in placing the Indiana man's name before the convention, simply said that in the name of the great state of Indiana he nominated Thomas Riley Marshall for vice president.

There was a wild cheer from the Indiana delegates and others and in the din the rules were suspended and Chairman James announced that the vice president had been renominated by acclamation.

When Chairman James rapped for order at 9:15 there were instant and insistent demands for Bryan. Senator James had anticipated the calls and immediately recognized Senator Thompson, who moved that the rules be suspended and that Mr. Bryan be invited to address the delegates. There was a preponderance of "yeas" and Mr. Bryan was escorted to the platform.

Spotlights from the gallery were thrown on Mr. Bryan as he stood on the speaker's stand, waiting for the cheering to subside. In his hand he carried a palm leaf fan which he wielded vigorously. On his coat was pinned a press badge. Mr. Bryan's speech was a review of the achievements of the Democratic party since Woodrow Wilson took office. He was unstinted in his praise of the President and was greeted with repeated storms of cheers as he recited the good things done by the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan warmed to his subject when he spoke on peace.

The crowd having been satisfied with hearing Mr. Bryan, settled back for the nominations. Alabama yielded to New Jersey, when the roll was called for presidential nominations, and as Judge Wescott, who made the nomination speech for Mr. Wilson at Baltimore, four years ago, started for the platform, an enthusiastic Jerseyman slapped him on the back and said, "Good luck to you, judge."

Judge Wescott spoke slowly, and his voice was heard in every part of the hall. There were few interruptions, until near the close, when cries went up from different parts of the hall: "Name your man." When he did name his man there was tremendous cheering and the hall instantly became one huge kaleidescope. Pictures of Woodrow Wilson burst forth in all parts of the vast auditorium. One large portrait of the President, on a canvas, which measured 20 by 30 feet, was unrolled and hung from the upper gallery, behind the speaker's stand.

The demonstration lasted 45 minutes. The great spectacular feature over, thousands in the galleries moved toward the exits and during the remainder of the session those parts of the Coliseum were almost empty.

Senator Kern, Indiana, was recognized, and in a single sentence presented the name of Vice President Marshall, and before the delegates realized what had occurred the rules were again suspended and Mr. Marshall was acclaimed the vice presidential nominee, without the formality of a ballot.

Wilson Grateful When Told He's Nominated

Washington, June 16.—President Wilson was notified at 1 this morning by Secretary Tumulty that he and Vice President Marshall had been nominated by acclamation at the St. Louis convention. His only comment was:

"I am very grateful to my generous friends."

CANDIDATES ON AMERICANISM

For the first time the country was given an opportunity today to compare the simultaneous utterances of President Wilson and the Republican candidate for President, Charles E. Hughes, on Americanism and preparedness:

WILSON—

Americanism consists in utterly believing in the principles of America and putting them first as above anything that might by chance come into competition with it.

HUGHES—

My attitude is one of undiluted Americanism, and anybody that supports me is supporting an out-and-out American and an out-and-out American policy; absolutely nothing else.

AT LAST HE FOUND ONE HE COULD HANDLE

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

NEW OATH TO BE TAKEN BY NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

The oath to be taken by militiamen under the Hay-Chamberlain law, follows:

"I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this .... day of .... 19.., as a soldier of the National Guard of the United States in the state of .... for the period of three years in service and three years in the reserve, under the conditions described by law, unless sooner discharged by the proper authorities, and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the state of .... and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the governor of the state of .... and the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war.

(Signed) "....."

Under this oath, the troops can be utilized in any way the President desires.

WILSON MARCHES IN BIG PREPAREDNESS PARADE

Washington, June 14.—Led by President Wilson, carrying the Stars and Stripes, nearly 75,000 men, women and children of Washington marched up Pennsylvania avenue today in a preparedness parade arranged to emphasize the national capital's demand for an adequate army and navy.

President Wilson stood conspicuous, special attention being drawn to him by his informal dress. While other officials were attired in silk hats and dress suits, the President wore a plain straw hat, a blue sack coat, white duck trousers.

While President Wilson was marching past the treasury building, suffragists hurled a "preparedness warning" at him. Two young women suddenly rushed into the street before the police could prevent, carrying a banner which they held before the President. On it were the words "Be prepared, if you care about 91 electoral votes, consider us. The woman's party."

At the same time 100 suffragists shouted through megaphones:

"Votes for women."

President Wilson lifted his hat and smiled, then continued marching.

Ideal weather favored the demonstration. There was hardly a cloud in the sky, and it was as cool as late spring. Enthusiastic crowds thronged along the avenue from Peace monument to the White House.

Besides marching himself and then reviewing the parade, the President had prepared an address on America First, to be delivered in the afternoon at an open air meeting south of the White House.

Washington was brilliantly decorated for the occasion. It was a holiday for under an executive order issued by the President all government employes were excused from work and many stores were closed. The celebration was planned in part as a response to a proclamation issued by the President calling upon the people of the nation to celebrate Flag Day this year with special ceremonies.

The parade was planned as a strictly nonpartisan affair and was suggested by a Republican newspaper of Washington. Volunteering to participate in it were employes of many stores and shops, members of patriotic, philanthropic, religious and social organizations, many of the city's leading business men, cabinet officers, judges, school children, and members of the senate and house of representatives.

There were many emphasizing preparedness.

President Wilson decided to set a precedent by walking on foot during the entire length of the parade. Former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft also had been invited, but found it impossible to participate.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

A naval battle took place last week between Russian torpedo craft and German war vessels which were conveying merchantmen. The Russians sank 10 merchantmen, two German auxiliary cruisers and two armed trawlers.

The Russians were still making steady headway in their offensive on the eastern front last week. There were persistent reports that the Austrian forces had begun the evacuation of Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

The German admiralty has denied that a German submarine sank the Dutch steamer Tubantia. It is stated that portions of a torpedo found in the vicinity were parts of one of these missiles fired at a British destroyer.

The senate of the Dominican Republic last week designated Jacinto de Castro as president of the republic in succession to President Jiminez.

Announcement has been made that William Marconi will bring out shortly a new device which should put an end to danger of collisions between ships in darkness or fogs.

On June 14, Theodore Roosevelt was seized with a sudden and severe pain under his heart while pacing a New York pier. Roosevelt has been suffering from a bad cold and has been coughing a good deal, straining the muscles where he was injured some time ago by a fall from his horse.

The personal property and income of John R. McLean's vast estate goes to his son, Edward B. McLean, according to the terms of the will.

Judson Harmon, former governor of Ohio, has been mentioned as the successor to Charles Evans Hughes on the supreme bench, but it was pointed out that he is 70 years old, an age when supreme court justices are eligible to retire.

President Wilson refused to countenance any effort at the Democratic convention to insert a plank in the platform favoring a law to prohibit federal judges from leaving the bench to accept elective office.

A movement has been started in Madrid to propose King Alfonso of Spain as candidate for the 1916 Nobel peace prize.

Theodore Roosevelt has not given his final answer as to whether he will accept the Progressive presidential nomination or not. His answer may not be made until the Progressive national committee meets the latter part of June.

While a crew of highway builders were working near Monroe, Wis., they struck a pocket of lead ore of unusual richness. Investigation disclosed that it was the outcropping of a valuable mine.

According to latest figures prepared by the commerce department of the United States, German submarines, mines and torpedoes have sent 736 merchant vessels of allied and neutral nations to the bottom of the sea during the war.

Central Italy Shakes.

Rome, June 16.—A heavy earthshock was reported at 3:25 o'clock this morning at Forli, a town of central Italy having a population of 50,000, and at Rimini, a town with the same number of persons, 25 miles further east. There were no casualties.

National Guard's Total Strength Is Now 129,398

THE National Guard strength of the country according to the latest reports of the chief of the division of militia affairs, is 120,693 enlisted men and 8,705 officers. This includes cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers, signal corps, hospital and quartermaster corps. Here are the figures, shown by the 1915 report of the chief of military affairs—the last one issued:

State Territory or District.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Alabama	164	2,615
Arizona	53	712
Arkansas	105	1,547
California	299	3,440
Colorado	119	1,637
Connecticut	195	2,772
Delaware	40	450
District of Columbia.	129	1,847
Florida	95	1,320
Georgia	229	2,714
Hawaii	61	905
Idaho	58	946
Illinois	522	5,550
Indiana	132	2,077
Iowa	211	3,092
Kansas	123	1 812
Kentucky	168	2,329
Louisiana	68	1,044
Maine	101	1,288
Maryland	156	1,917
Massachusetts	126	5,653
Michigan	188	2,773
Minnesota	227	3,280
Mississippi	78	1,127
Missouri	227	3,872
Montana	45	663
Nebraska	119	1,474
*Nevada	...	....
New Hampshire	91	1 323
New Jersey	296	4,176
New Mexico	60	851
New York	1,002	15,607
North Carolina	211	2,809
North Dakota	56	676
Ohio	487	5,309
Oklahoma	69	1,025
Oregon	104	1,622
Pennsylvania	762	10,266
Rhode Island	90	1,316
South Carolina	136	1,589
South Dakota	67	975
Tennessee	107	1 639
Texas	145	2,091
Utah	32	566
Vermont	73	730
Virginia	200	2,703
Washington	82	1,234
West Virginia	117	1,607
Wisconsin	196	3,095
Wyoming	34	598
Total	8,705	120,693

*No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906.)

SPECIAL INCREASE ASKED IN DIPLOMATIC SALARIES

War Prices in European Capitals Hit Embassy Staffs

Washington, June 14. — Secretary Lansing sent a special communication to the house today asking a special appropriation of $75,000 to be used in increasing the pay of diplomats at foreign capitals to compensate for the greatly increased cost of living there since the outbreak of the war. The special fund is to be placed at the disposal of the President and is to be apportioned among the diplomats by him as the exigencies demand. Congress made a similar appropriation of $100,000 for those in the consular service.

ABE MARTIN

Considerin' the price o' shoe leather it's an imposition t' ask a girl t' take a walk unless you're serious.

It seems like hard earned money has th' best wings.

MILITIA CALLED FOR SERVICE ON MEXICAN BORDER

President Holds It's Not Intervention, but Many Consider War With Mexico Inevitable.

The bulk of the National guard of the various states, numbering over 100,000 men has been called out by President Wilson for service on the Mexican border. This action was taken by the war department on June 18. The Mexican situation became more serious last week when Mexican commanders warned American military officers that any movement of the American troops, except in retirement toward the border would precipitate hostilities. The warning is said to have been sent to General Pershing by General Trevino, the Carranza commander at Chihuahua. Secretary Lansing made the statement on June 17 that the policy of the United States was unchanged.

Washington, June 19. — Official circles—with the possible exception of President Wilson and Secretaries Lansing and Baker—this afternoon consider war with Mexico inevitable.

Carranza either must back down completely or the United States itself will pacify Mexico. This is the reason why the bulk of the National guard of the various states is today under orders for border service.

This government has sent its reply to the Carranza note of May 22, in which he insolently demanded the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition to Mexico. It is a flat refusal to comply, and in addition warns the de facto government against any overt acts.

The administration has asked congress specifically to authorize the use of the organized militia in Mexico. This action, congressional leaders declare, will be construed in Mexico as tantamount to a declaration of war. They declare that it simply emphasizes the extreme seriousness of the situation.

Still Decry Intervention.

President Wilson and the men closest to him deny any change in their plans. They insist that they are as much opposed to complete intervention today as ever. But they also admit that every preparation is being made for any contingency, no matter how serious.

The mobilization of the National Guard is being rushed at all points. In an emergency, certain units could be started at once. By next Sunday, officials say, practically all of the force will be ready for duty.

Light draught warships were being assembled along the east and west coasts of the revolution-torn republic. No precaution was being overlooked that would place the country in readiness for a state of war with the de facto government of Mexico or to protect at any cost the southern boundary lines.

If war must come—and there are few here who believe that it can be averted—then the administration intends placing the responsibility upon Gen. Carranza and his advisers.

Hope to Impress Carranza.

The President and many of his advisers were hopeful that the calling out of the national guard for border service would impress the Mexican officials with the fact that the administration means business and would check the hot heads in the Carranza service who have been advocating attacking the Americans.

But the chiefs of the army and navy do not expect this. They declared that the Carranza government wants war with the United States in the hope that through such action he (Carranza) can solidify all Mexicans in his behalf. And the war college is going ahead with its plans for a real campaign in Mexico on this basis.

Although reports continue to reach Washington painting the Pershing punitive expedition as in danger, and surrounded on all sides by a mighty force of armed Mexicans waiting the signal to perpetrate "another Custer massacre," the officials of the war department say that Pershing can take care of himself. His troops are in strong positions. They have plenty of arms and ammunition as well as other supplies. And they are just spoiling for a fight with the Mexican troops who are vastly inferior to them in equipment, no matter how superior in point of numbers.

Diplomatic officials were much stirred today by the possibility of actual hostilities between the United States and Mexico which they saw in the mobilization of the national guards. Many have nationals in Mexico for whose safety they wish to provide. Several planned to see Secretary Lansing during the day in search of information.

The sending of armed forces to Mexico City and Tampico to protect the large American colonies there from the violence of the long hostile Mexican populace, was one of the chief problems under discussion in military circles today. The many Americans concentrated in these two centers, as well as elsewhere in Mexico, would be wholly at the mercy of the Mexicans should Gen. Carranza carry out his threat to break relations altogether. These guards would be composed in part at least of the ever-ready marines. Twenty-five hundred of these troops already at Haiti and the Dominican republic within striking distance of the east coast of Mexico, should their services be needed.

It was expected that by nightfall, thousands of the national guardsmen ordered out would be in their concentration camps awaiting further orders. In arms, ammunition and equipment, the department is ready to supply any force that may be raised under any possible emergency. There would not be any delay for individual equipment should President Wilson be forced to call for volunteers numbering several times the 100,000 guardsmen expected to be brought into service by the last order.

DAVID DUNNE

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By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

"I always need you, Joe. But you haven't changed in the least, unless you look more serious than ever, perhaps."

"It's the outdoor life that does that. Like a field-bred lad, he always shies a bit at people."

"Your horse does too, I notice. He arrived safely a week ago, and I put him up at the livery here in Lafferton. I was afraid he would demoralize all the horses at the farm."

"Good! I'll ride out this evening. I have a little business to attend to here in town, and I want to see the Judge and his wife, of course."

When the western sky line gleamed with crimson glory Joe came riding at a swing lope up the lane. He sat his spirited horse easily, one leg thrown over the horn of his saddle. As he neared the house, a threshing machine started up. The desert-bred horse shied, and performed maneuvers terrifying to Janey, but Joe in the saddle was ever a part of the horse. Quietly and imperceptively he guided the frightened animal until the machine was passed. Then he slid from the horse and came up to Janey and David, who were awaiting his coming.

"This can never be little Janey!" he exclaimed, holding her hand reverently.

"I haven't changed as much as Davey has," she replied, dimpling.

"Oh, yes, you have! You are a woman. David is still a boy, in spite of his six feet."

"You don't know about Davey!" she said breathlessly. "He has won all kinds of law cases, and he is going to the legislature."

Joe laughed.

"I repeat, he is still a boy."

On the morrow David started forth on a round of speech making, canvassing the entire district. He returned at the wane of October's golden glow for the round-up, as Joe termed the finish of the campaign. The flaunting crimson of the maples, the more sedate tinge of the oaks, the vivid yellow of the birches, the squashes piled up on the farmhouse porches, and the fields filled with pyramidal stacks of cornstalks brought a vague sense of loneliness as he rode out from Lafferton to the farm. He left his horse at the barn and came up to the house through the old orchard as the long, slanting rays of sunlight were making afternoon shadows of all who cross their path.

He found Janey sitting beneath their favorite tree. An open book lay beside her. She was gazing abstractedly into space, with a new look in her star-like eyes.

David's big, untouched heart gave a quick leap. He took up the book and with an exultant little laugh discovered that it was a book of poems! Janey, who could never abide fairy stories, reading poetry! Surprised and embarrassed, after a shy greeting she hurried toward the house, her cheeks flaming. Something very beautiful and breath-taking came into David's thoughts at that moment.

He was aroused from his beatific state by the approach of Barnabas, so he was obliged to concentrate his attention on giving a resume of his tour. Then the Judge telephoned for him to come to his office, and he was unable to finish his business there until dusk. The night was clear and frost touched. He left his horse in the lane and walked up to the house. As he came on to the porch he looked in through the window. The bright fire on the hearth, the soft glow of the shaded lamp, and the fair-haired girl seated by a table, needlework in hand, gave him a hunger for a hearth of his own.

Suddenly the scene shifted. Joe came in from the next room. Janey rose to her feet, a look of love lighting her face as she went to the arms outstretched to receive her.

CHAPTER VI.

David went back to Lafferton. The little maid informed him that the Judge and his wife were out for the evening; but there was always a room in readiness for him. so he sat alone by the window, staring into the lighted street, trying to comprehend that Janey was not for him.

It was late the next morning when he came downstairs.

"I am glad, David, you decided to stay here last night," said M'ri, whose eyes were full of a yearning solicitude.

She sat down at the table with him while he drank his coffee.

"David,"

She spoke in a desperate tone, that caused him to glance keenly at her.

"If you have anything to tell," he said quietly, "it's a good plan to tell it at once."

"Since you have been away Joe and Janey have been together constantly. It seems to have been a case of mutual love. David, they are engaged."

"So," he said gravely, "I am to lose my little sister. Joe is a man in a thousand."

"But, David, I had set my heart on Janey's marrying you, from that very first day when you went to school together and you carried her books. Do you remember?"

"Yes," he replied whimsically, "but even then Joe met us and took her away from me. But I must drive out and congratulate them."

M'ri gazed after him in perplexity as he left the house.

"I wonder," she mused "if I ever quite understood Dovid!"

Miss Rhody called to David as he was passing her house and bade him come in.

"You've hed a hard trip," she said, with a keen glance into his tired, boyish eyes.

"Very hard, Miss Rhody."

"You have heard about Janey—and Joe?"

"Aunt M'ri just told me," he said, wincing ever so slightly.

"They was all set on your being her

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID ···OF THE··· FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

him ever with my rifle barrel.

"I am playing safe," I muttered grimly, "so don't try any tricks in the dark."

We came out on the shore, pausing a moment to gaze out across the water to the gloom of the mainland. There was shouting in the distance, faintly echoed along the smooth surface of the lake, and to the right a slight reddening of the sky above the trees.

"The camp is yonder?" I asked, feeling my flesh creep in horror. "It is there they torture the prisoner?"

"Yes, Monsieur; the savages are all there now. They do not fear interruption."

"Yet they know of my escape?"

"Yes; Lappin and the Ojibwa chief believe I helped you. 'Tis that which made them angry. When I interposed for Monsieur Brady—urging that he was on a mission of peace and should be taken as a prisoner to the Wyandots—they drove me from the camp. It was best I should go, for I could do nothing—they were not my people."

"But why did they not search for me?"

"Because they were baffled, Monsieur; they found no trail. I sank the broken boat in the lake, and when they found where it had been dragged along the shore they believed you had crossed the water and got safely away. Against me they were mad with hate. They would have laid hands on me, only Lappin knew the Wyandots were coming."

"Here? this way?"

"That is the story whispered me by a friendly Shawnee. Already there is war and the tribes gather to attack the Americains. The Wyandots follow this trail. 'Tis because Lappin knows this he urges the torture. If we can delay until my people come these outlaws will be like sheep. Come, Monsieur, we must go."

Her swiftly spoken words had rendered the dreadful situation clear. The fur-trader, by nature a brutal renegade, angered by resistance, by my attack on him in the forest, by Rene's successful effort at my escape, had determined in his vengeful heart that Stephen Brady should pay the full price of it all. Possibly he had some personal reason also for desiring to see the old scout suffer. And he possessed the power; he commanded the band of Shawnees, and the others were outcasts easily inflamed to any deviltry. But the deed must be done quickly, without delay, before the Wyandots came.

We went down into the water together, the girl leading the way in confidence, holding her rifle high above her head. Trusting to her to find safe footing, I kept my eyes on the prisoner. There was no word spoken, no noise except the soft ripple of the water against our bodies. Wet and dripping we climbed the bank of the main shore. It was dark under the trees, so we could scarcely distinguish each other. She pauserd, listening to the yells of the savages, now sounding much nearer and in greater volume. Then she peered about into our faces.

"I cannot tell the one from the other," in a whisper, "only as I know the Americain bears a gun. Now hear me, both of you. There are no guards set, for those Indians believe there is no enemy near, yet we cannot be too cautious. There is a trail here leading to the opening in the forest where they are. I know it well and can follow it in the dark." She touched the Englishman's sleeve. "You will take hold of the barrel of my gun—so! and advance as I do; and you, Monsieur—"

"Do not fear my being lost," I interrupted confidently. "Our friend will feel me at his back every step of the way."

It was a crooked path, winding around trees and through thickets of dense undergrowth. To my eyes there was little of guidance, but my thought was concentrated on the man I guarded. Once he swore, but ceased instantly as I punched him wieh the rifle muzzle. I rubbed against trees, my feet tangled in roots, straggling undergrowth slapped me in the face. The advance was slow, cautious, the Indian in Mademoiselle showing in every stealthy movement. I could not see her at all, nor distinguish a motion; not a twig snapped under her moccasined feet; not a leaf rustled against her body. It was still as death where we were; only those fiendish yells piercing the blackness ahead yielded me any sense of reality. They sounded like the cries of devils, and brought with them the thought that we were approaching the mouth of hell. Then, through the screen of tree trunks there came to my straining eyes the red, sinister glare of fire.

I do not know how close we ventured before Mademoiselle stopped and crouched down in the narrow path. Seldom before had I realized what real shuddering fear was, but I shook then like an aspen, gritting my teeth in an effort at self-control. Against the glimmer of light ahead I could perceive the outlines of the two—the man half sheltered behind a tree; the girl kneeling, with one hand parting the bushes before her. He glanced about furtively, catching my eyes, a ghastly, scared look on his face. In fear lest his panic might lead him to some mad act, I laid a hand heavily on his shoulder. He swallowed in his throat, giving utterance to a smothered groan; they stared the other way. She turned her head slightly at the faint sound, and the red light was on her face. Just that swift glimpse made me ashamed of my weakness, my cowardice. I stood straight, my fingers gripping him in a vise, my glance on the hideous scene revealed. I coluld see little, mere glimpses through the intervening branches, yet enough to show that we were close to the edge of a small clearing in which a considerable fire burned. The red and yellow flames lit up the open space fairly well, but all around the black forest wall closed in tightly. It was like a protesque picture in a frame. Before the fire, mostly with their backs toward us, I counted twenty savages on the grass, their red skins and matted hair showing clearly. They were silent, motionless, apparently staring into the flames. The fiendish yelling came from beyond, from the other side of the fire, where I caught fitful glimpse of wildly dancing figures, of arms flung in air, of brandished guns, and streaming hair. I knew not which was the more terrifying spectacle—that mad dance, or those silent, brooding figures—the unrestrained savagery of youth, of the grim barbarism of age. I read the meaning of it all in a glance—the council determining the prisoner's fate—the warriors assured already of his condemnation. Yet where was Brady? Where was the fur-trader? Although I leaned forward, searching widely on either side, I could discover neither man. Then, suddenly, the two came forward out of the darkness directly to where the chiefs sat.

I saw Mademoiselle rise silently to her feet, but my hand only gripped harder on the Englishman's shoulder as I watched. Brady advanced between two Indians, his arms bound behind him, a bloody cloth concealing his jaw. He was bare-headed, his clothing rags, and he staggered slightly as he walked. An Indian struck him with a stick, a vicious blow, and Lappin jerked him forward between the chiefs and the fire. The warriors sat there impassive, emotionless, their eyes cold and merciless. Brady looked into that ring of savage faces without a quiver, throwing back his shoulders, blood trickling down one cheek. It even seemed to me his eyes smiled. Then one of the chiefs spoke without rising, in deep guttural voice. I heard the words, but they were meaningless, a jumble of sound, yet somehow menacing, gruff with threat. The discordant yelling ceased, and a dark mass of forms clustered beyond the blaze, drawing together in a half circle behind the prisoner. The light played over dark, sinister faces and sparkled in the wild savage eyes. It was a horrid scene—that small open space lit up by the fire glare, and banked about by the black wall of trees, filled with those demons, half naked, repulsive, weapons gleaming in their hands, their glittering eyes on the helpless Brady waiting the torture. As I looked forth upon it I grew sick, my limbs trembling.

The girl stepped backward, noiselessly, until she stood beside me, her hand touching my arm.

"We are here in time," she whispered, "but can delay no longer."

"He is condemned then? They will not spare him?"

"The chief speaks in Shawnee, and I know little of the tongue, but there is no mercy in his words."

"And you mean to go out there, to face those fiends? Are you not afraid?"

She smiled, a sad, brave smile up into my eyes.

"Monsieur, I must," she said pleadingly. "It is not only his life, but my duty. I leave my rifle here, and bear this; with Christ I am not afraid."

And in her clasped hands, reddened by the flames, I saw a crucifix.

(To Be Continued.)

The Castor Bean.

When planted in fertile soil the castor bean grows to enormous size, 10 feet or more not being exceptional. They are probably more ornamental than useful, however, throughout the central states, but they are very convenient when properly planted.

Experiments by the department of agriculture have found that they make an admirable screen for unsightly corners or the backyard. There are unsightly spots about the yard on the farm that can be screened from the prying eyes of the public.

It is necessary to plant them moderately thick for hedging, possibly as close as six or eight inches apart, though the stalks will never reach as great size when so closely planted. If there is sufficient frontage to the spot you wish to screen, then plant them promiscuously about, and farther apart. Plant as soon as the weather is warm. It is best to plant more than one seed in a place, afterwards thinning to the desired stand.

Foxtail Pest.

Yellow foxtail which springs up in cultivated crops should be hoed or pulled out so that the seed will not shatter on the land. If seeds which shatter out are covered with the disc, they will germinate and then the plants can be destroyed by plowing or cultivating. Any mature seed should be removed from seed grain as much as possible. Foxtail may be eradicated by the use of short rotations and by giving thorough cultivations early in the season with the harrow.

Grasshopers damage field and garden crops, and fruit and shade trees. Poison bran mash sowed early in the morning kills them and their eggs may be destroyed by cultivating pastures, meadows and waste lands in the late fall.

The young calves should be fed from buckets as clean as those used in handling the milk for human consumption.

A Sensible Thing to Do

When the drug, caffeine—the active principle in coffee—shows in headache nervousness, insomnia, biliousness, jumpy heart, and so on, the sensible think to do is to quit the coffee.

It's easy, having at hand the delicious pure food-drink

Instant Postum

It is made from wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses and is free from any harmful substance.

Thousands who prefer to protect their health, use Postum with comfort and delight.

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POSTUM

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some farmer who reads the Farmstead please tell me the best method that he knows of to exterminate devil's paint-brush?—W., New York.

I would like some information on raising asparagus if some good reliable person who has had experience can tell me. I have some sandy ground near a brook and usually dig a trench a foot deep and from 14 to 16 inches wide in setting out two-year-old roots. I have been told that the trenches should be three or four feet deep. I would like to know the object in setting the roots so deep. What is the proper way to set the plants and how deep under the ground should the crown be after the soil is leveled off?—R., Pa.

Will someone please inform me through these columns what is the matter with my hens? They seem perfectly healthy in many ways, but become blind and cannot see to eat. Their combs are red and they have free range of the farm. They have corn and oats to eat and drink plenty of fresh water. I have lost several that gradually starved to death. I would like to have some reader tell me what the trouble is and give a remedy for the disease.—T., Ohio.

I have a parrot which has pulled its feathers out for two years or more. It is nearly bare now of all feathers. Can any of the readers tell me what the trouble is? What should I feed the bird? I have bathed her in water with prepared soda and applied ointment. It seems to be a habit with the bird now and I would like to know if there is any chance of her getting over it?—C., New York.

I have some chickens about 10 weeks old that have blue half circles just above their eyes. The feathers come off where the circle is, and the chicks die over night. Will some reader give me a remedy?—S., Virginia.

Piles in Hogs.

O., Pennsylvania, wanted a cure for piles in hogs, and so I give this remedy that I have never known to fail: Take an ounce of alum and burn it thoroughly on a hot pan or fire shovel. When cold beat it up to a fine powder and mix with equal parts of pure hog's lard. Wash the affected parts and apply this salve. It never fails if used three times a day. Piles in hogs are caused by feeding rich, heavy, laxative food. Reduce the feed to a light, dry diet.—G., North Carolina.

To Kill Plant.

I noticed where D. of Illinois spoke of a plant growing in his city cemetery which they wished to get rid of. Make a brine strong enough to float a potato. Put 20 gallons of it on an ordinary sized lot when the weather is dry and warm if possible. If the plants are alive in a week repeat the treatment. If you hoe dry salt in the ground it will have the same result, but it takes longer. This treatment will kill other plants or shrubs too.—A., Wash.

Disease of Cows.

Several years ago there were a number of cattle in this section of the country affected the same way as T., Iowa, describes. We had one that was so afflicted. We were told that it was caused by a small worm in the tongue. The treatment was to scrape the tongue with a dull knife until the blood seeped through and then rub thoroughly with salt. We gave it a trial and we could see the worms, or what appeared to be worms. They were on the end and along the sides of the tongue. We treated the animal as directed and she recovered soon. Other cows affected the same way and not treated, soon died.—G., Ohio.

About Goats.

I have been a reader of the Farmstead for several years and have found on this page many helpful hints. I would like to see something published about goats. I am much interested in them and find them very profitable for anyone having a limited amount of land who wants a small amount of milk, three or four quarts daily, of the very best quality and at small cost. I have a goat now which gave me two nice doe kids this May. This goat now gives three quarts of milk each day. I am writing this letter to introduce the subject so others that are interested will write. If it does I will contribute gladly some of my experiences that might be a help to others, and I hope to hear suggestions from other readers that will be a help to me and all those interested.—F., Conn.

N. C. Bird Law.

I would like to know something about the law concerning open seasons for shooting birds in the state of North Carolina.—R. G. G., Middletown, Conn.

The following are the open seasons in North Carolina during which time the following birds may be hunted: Quail, November 1 to March 1; wild turkey, November 1 to March 1; woodcock, November 1 to January 1; duck, goose and brant, November 1 to February 1; plover, snipe and rail, September 1 to December 16. The laws do not cover the shooting of grouse, prairie chicken and pheasant.

Brussels sprouts, when well grown, are one of the choicest vegetables for late fall and early winter. Well-grown plants should be set 2x3 feet apart in rich, well-prepared soil.

Hessian fly grubs feed between the leaf sheath and the stalk at the crown and lower joints of the plant. Destroy the "flax seeds" which produce next year's crop by discing and plowing stubble as soon after harvesttime as possible. Keep down all volunteer wheat, sow late in the fall and get your neighbors to do the same.

THE DAIRY

Making Good Butter.

I have a method of salting and working butter that saves considerable labor, says a writer. After the buttermilk is drawn off the butter is washed in the churn and then spread evenly on the bottom of the churn and salt distributed over it. This is done while the butter is yet in small particles.

I use a fine grade of dairy salt, and find that about one ounce added to each pound of butter gives the best satisfaction with my customers. The churn is then run about 75 revolutions to distribute the salt through the butter. As my churn is a 30-gallon barrel churn I find that this process gives the butter quite a good working and that it does not require much working afterward.

The butter is then left in the churn for a while, until the salt thoroughly dissolves. It is then removed and given a light working, to be sure of an even distribution of salt and to remove part of the moisture and any buttermilk that may yet remain. Care is taken not to overwork the butter, as this injures its texture. On the other hand, the butter must have sufficient working to get an even distribution of salt or it will have a mottled appearance.

My butter is then packed into two, four and eight-pound jars. Care is used not to injure the texture of the butter when pressing it into the jars, as this gives it an oily appearance on the top. Parchment paper is placed over the butter and other paper is used in tying up the jars. I supply privats customers with butter put up in this way and sell the surplus to a store. I get 35 cents a pound the year around from private customers.

Bitter Milk.

Milk is especially likely to be bitter in the spring, but this trouble may appear at any time. It is almost sure to result from eating the last remaining weeds in closely grazed pastures, bad health of the cow, or the growth of bacteria in milk. The cure, in each case, consists in finding and removing the cause.

If the milk becomes bitter after standing it is not the cow's fault, but results from the growth of bacteria brought in by particles of dirt or manure, or left in improperly cleaned vessels. If the milk of all the cows in the herd is bitter, when drawn, the feed is probably at fault and the bitter taste will probably disappear if the cows are kept in a lot where they cannot get at weeds. This will give the pastures a better chance to get a good start. If only one or a few of the cows give bitter milk it is probably because they are in bad health or going dry, and their milk should be kept away from the rest so that it will not spoil the whole milking.—Mo. Col, of Ag.

Raising Calves.

G. C. Humphrey, a Wisconsin dairy specialist, gives the following facts about building up a profit-producing dairy from home-raised calves:

Use only a good, pure-bred sire, take good care of the cows, and keep the calves "coming" right from birth.

Dry the mother off six weeks before date of calving, otherwise the calf may be weak or undersized.

Give the mother a clean, comfortable box stall a few days before calving, where she may be quiet.

Leave the calf with its mother the first two to four days, so it may get the colostrum, or "first milk."

From then until four weeks old, feed from two to five pounds of its mother's milk three times a day. After two weeks give a little choice hay.

If the calf seems unthrifty or weak, feed four times a day and give slightly less at a time.

Overfeeding is more dangerous than underfeeding. Keeps the pails clean and give milk warm, as nearly as possible the temperature of freshly drawn milk.

Beginning the fifth week, gradually substitute skim milk for the whole milk. About the eighth week increase the amount from six to 10 pounds twice daily.

Do not feed the froth which rises in separator skim milk, as it is likely to cause indigestion, bloat and scours.

A good grade of corn silage, free from coarse cobs and butts, may be fed in small amounts after the calf is six weeks old.

Feed the calves in stanchions. This keeps them from getting each other's feed, and also helps to keep them from the habit of sucking each other. Heifers often have their udders injured by being sucked.

A good grain mixture for young calves consists of 50 parts of whole oats, 30 parts wheat bran, 10 parts corn meal, and 10 parts oil meal.

The amount given should vary from a handful for young calves to three pounds for a 2-year-old heifer. Give fresh water and salt daily.

THE ORCHARD

Cankerworm Pest.

J. S. Houser of the Ohio experiment station says that the parent moths of the cankerworm have been observed in considerable numbers in some sections of Ohio recently and it seems that this well known insect may do considerable harm this season. It will be remembered that the male cankerworm moth is a dusky miller measuring about one inch across its spread wings and that the female is wingless, appearing somewhat like a spider. The females emerge from the ground and crawl up the tree trunks to the small twigs, where the eggs are deposited. With the expanding of the leaves, the eggs hatch and the striped measuring worms or caterpillars begin eating the foliage. If the worms are abundant, and no attempt is made to control them, the trees may be entirely defoliated. When the branches are jarred the caterpillars let themselves down by a silken thread.

The caterpillars are most easily killed when they are young, therefore it is important that the infested trees be sprayed as soon as the tiny, newly hatched larvae begin feeding, and at this time it is necessary to observe quite closely in order to find them. For control purposes use arsenate of lead powder, two pounds to each 50 gallons of water. Special precautions should be taken to thoroughly spray the trees, since it is there that the most severe injury is done. Not only are apples attacked, but many of the shade trees as well. Of the latter, linden, elm, maple, hawthorn and others suffer severely.

Orchard Advice.

Better growth by 12 per cent of young apple trees has been secured in Pennsylvania by growing potatoes between the rows followed by rye, than where clean culture, followed by a cover crop, has been practiced. This plan has been followed for seven years. The rye is plowed down in the spring.

Don't allow the prospects of a heavy fruit crop to tempt you into leaving more fruit on the trees than they can properly sustain. By thinning it out the quantity will be greater and the quality much better than where it is crowded, and the danger from insects is also diminished.

Borers should be looked after early in spring. Do not put it off until June or July, by which time they will have done much damage. After "worming" the trees draw the earth up around the trunk to a height of four or five inches. This will not protec the trees from the borers, but it will cause the female moth to lay the eggs higher up on the trunk, where the young borers are easier to get at and destroy. Level off the earth in the fall.

Blotch.

Blotch presents a more complex question than San Jose scale, especially in those sections where it thrives. Being a fungous disease and in many cases not well known, it has spread considerably and very little attention paid to it. The very fact that it develops late in the season is in its favor since it is very apt to be neglected by the busy man who does not make orchard work a specialty.

The canker of blotch develops on the twig. In fact, it loves to take hold on the tender growth, such as water shoots, and it is readily noticeable from the fact that it roughens the bark and as a rule extends entirely around the infected limb. Blotch shows on the fruit at first as a brownish spiderlike spot which develops as the season advances. Finally, in advanced cases, the apple becomes onesided and the affected spots crack open letting in various rot spores and causing it to soon decay.

The spores which hold over in the limb cankers begin to ripen and fly off in the air the latter part of June in the central parts of Indiana, some writers claim even as late as the first of July. In the control of blotch a different fungicide than lime-sulphur must be used and to the present time no other spray has been found that will replace bordeaux mixture to which may be added arsenate of lead to control insect pests. We have found it advisable to start spraying with the bordeaux-arsenate mixture even earlier than usually recommended, in order to be entirely safe, says a writer. When one of the spores alights on the fresh skin of the tender apple and once becomes attached, it cannot be remedied with any kind of spray. Therefore, it is much better to be a week ahead than a day too late.

I should judge throughout central Indiana, Illinois and Ohio that the proper date for the first blotch spray would be June 20 to 25, and if the weather is rainy it would be well to repeat the spraying in 10 days. If the weather is dry and the mixture sticks well, the second blotch spray may be applied 15 days after the first spray. If there is considerable infection another similar spray should follow the second in about the same length of time. Owing to high prices of chemicals at the present time very much blotch will go unsprayed, and if the season should be a dry one the damage will not be nearly so serious. Pruning of the cankered limbs and twigs will do a lot towards reducing the disease also, care being taken to burn all prunings.

As a matter of fact, some varieties of apples are much worse affected than others and in blotch infected territory it is well to look toward the more resistant varieties for planting.

LIVE STOCK

Picking Breeders.

The best time to pick out the pigs that are to be used for future breeding is when they are still running with the sow. To improve your herd choose stock from the offspring of your best sows. If you wait until the pigs are grown and running in one herd you will have lost track of the different litters, unless you mark all of the pigs. When you make the selection while the litters are still separate you need to mark only the future breeders.

It is best to select from the largest litters, other things being equal. The pigs from such litters are likely to inherit their mother's prolificacy. Pick the strongest and livelilest members of each litter. The ones that shoulder their way to the front teats where the richest milk is are likely to be the best doers.

It is well to select and mark more pigs than you are going to need for breeding. Some are fairly certain to die, or be injured or fail to make good the promise of infancy. Make sure that the sows selected have the full number of sound teats—at least 10—for this not only indicates good mothering ability, but is considered a sign that a sow will have large litters.

Money in Colts.

A colt of good blood will always sell well, while a scrub is hard to sell at any price. Except for the slight difference in the service fee it costs about as much to raise one as the other. Horses of the draft type are the most profitable to raise. The colt sells for more and the mares are of more service on the farm.

There is a constant and steady city demand for heavy drafters. The average weight of the drafters raised is from 1200 to 1400 pounds and these weighing 1500 or 1600 pounds are rare. It pays, however, to raise the latter, for they will sell for fully 50 per cent more than the former.

Where brood mares are kept on the farm and the same sire used and colts reared every year the latter can be offered for sale as matched teams. This is important, as usually two well-matched horses will bring a much better price as a team than they would individually.

A team that is well broken will sell well, as city teamsters have no time to break green colts. The farmer always has time to train colts in late fall and winter. A team that can be shown at work in an attractive harness is sure to bring more than raw colts.

Ringing Pigs.

If pigs are ringed at weaning time, they will forget, to some extent, that it is a part of their nature to root. But do not try to wean them from their natural food, which consists largely of protein and phosphates. Skim milk and clover pasture will probably furnish enough of these for the average family of pigs.

It is bad policy to ring brood sows at any time, especially one that weighs 200 pounds, says one man. In fact, I am opposed to hog rings at any stage of the game. I first heard of hog rings about the year 1852, and a year later the first case of hog cholera made its appearance. In later years I found there was a strong affinity between hog rings and hog cholera. The anatomical parts of every animal are arranged either for gathering food suitable for their peculiarities or for protection in case of an attack. That much despised snout was intended to furnish food for the hog from underground sources. When feeders place the hog on the same plane with the horse, cow and sheep and feed with some idea of their actual needs, the ring and cholera question will have to take a back seat.

The brood sow should have daily about .5 pound protein, .31 pound carbohydrates and .08 pound fat. Now if the average feed of corn is used she will get about 1.48 pounds protein, 13.22 pounds carbohydrates, and 0.89 pound fat. As a general feed, brood sows in a good clover pasture need little else, and even with no rings, will not likely find time to root.

Lambing Season.

During the lambing season the ewe flock should be visited early in the morning, the last thing at night, and once during the night. This insures a minimum lamb loss.

Some sheepmen feed the lambs little or no grain until they are weaned, but they are kept on good pastures with their dams. If the pastures are good the ewes are not fed any grain. Until the pastures have a good start the ewes are fed a ration of oats and corn silage along with alfalfa, clover, or prairie hay. The lambs as well as the ewes should have plenty of fresh water to drink, and have access to salt.

THE GARDEN

Squash Bugs.

In fighting the squash bug, a sucking insect which attacks melons, squashes and cucumbers, frames covered with cheese cloth may be put over the plants or the large yellow eggs and bugs may be picked off by hand early in the morning. The vines should be destroyed after the crop is harvested.

Another insect, included in the name of squash bugs, is the cucumber beetle, which is a biting insect. An excess quantity of seed should be planted and then the plants should be dusted with a mixture of 1 pound of paris green with 50 pounds of lime or cheap flour.

Producing Tomatoes.

When one takes to market unblemished and rich, red tomatoes, a question often asked is: "How can you grow such tempting fruit?" Fine appearing tomatoes are not difficult to produce in any garden if the plants are staked. Staked tomato vines hold the fruit up where it cannot come in contact with the ground. Lying on the damp and cool ground in the shade of the vines, the fruit often rots or becomes spotted, which results in a great deal of waste when it is prepared for canning, and it is unfit for marketing purposes on account of its softness and bitter taste.

Staked vines lift the fruit high where the air can circulate freely through them and the sun reach them for at least a portion of the day. It ripens quicker and more uniformly, it bears the rosy blush of the fruit desired and it is much easier harvested.

The stakes should be about four of five feet high. If lumber is scarce one may use stakes cut in the woods, or when pruning the orchard cut the stakes from trimmed off limbs. Drive two stakes securely into the ground at each vine, so that they form an inverted V, and tie them together at the top. Fifteen inches apart at the bottom is sufficient generally.

Staking need not be done until the vines have produced a good growth and the fruit setting, or it will interfere with cultivation. Use soft, heavy twine, and tie each vine to the stakes in two or three places so that they will not be whipped about by heavy winds. Six or seven dozen vines well staked will supply a family with an abundance of delicious, unblemished tomatoes both for summer use and canning.

Dwarf Lima Beans.

Many market gardeners dislike pole Lima beans because of the work and cost involved in staking. Therefore the dwarf Lima varieties are preferred. Among the most popular I have found is Fordhook Improved, says a grower. Hot weather, with frequent rains and hot nights, favors production; but long dry periods reduce the yield unless artificial moisture is supplied.

As soon as the plants can be seen, cultivation begins. It should be repeated each week, always while the plants are dry and until the vines need the space and interfere with the cultivator. Hoeing between the plants is necessary to keep down weeds. It need not be done more than twice, however, near the beginning of the season. After frost nips the crop the vines are plowed under to rot over winter and form humus.

Bush Lima beans are harvested when the pods show that the beans inside are at least one-half inch long. Generally the first picking is a very light one. It would not pay but for the high prices paid for early Limas. Picking in the large trucking sections is done mainly by Italian women on a time basis. Vegetable baskets are most popular as containers.

It is a trick of the trade to soak the beans in water a few minutes to plump them out and make them reach market in good-looking shape, crisp and appetizing. This is not done in cool, moist weather, but is advisable in hot weather. Limas must be marketed quickly because they soon lose in quality.

Yields vary from 175 to 220 baskets of pods an acre, sometimes even more. The price varies from $1.50 a basket in the beginning of the season down to 40 cents or even less when Limas are plentiful. A good average has been about 60 cents. At this rate the returns will be about $120 an acre. Besides the money there is the value of this crop as a nitrogen and humus maker.

POULTRY

Floats.

Heat has a more serious effect on a fertile egg than on an infertile egg. The summer heat of the south will produce floats unless the eggs are kept in a cool place. Eggs on the farm should be kept in a cellar until marketed, and when the merchants or buyers receive them they should be marketed as soon as possible in order that they will not be injured by the heat. The infertile eggs are not so easily injured, and if they should be kept free from contamination and at a uniform temperature they would practically evaporate; but during the summer even the infertile egg is affected by the heat, and because the eggs are infertile is not an entire guarantee that eggs will reach the consumer in first-class condition.

Many are attempting to sell infertile eggs during the summer season. Tremendous strides have been made in bettering the quality of eggs in all sections of the country because of the information that has been spread among the farmers, but the production of the infertile egg does not settle the problem entirely. Proper handling of even the infertile egg is necessary if we are to make the improvement in marketing eggs that is so much to be desired.

Prices on eggs properly cared for will show a great difference from now until cool weather begins. The margin of difference is greater because the price given during the warm months is based on the average number of marketable eggs that will be received. If you sell to a trade that bases prices on the good eggs that are received, you are not penalized for the large number of bad eggs that are sold on the market. Progress can be made by the merchants in teaching the farmers proper methods of handling their poultry products. It is within their power to accomplish more good than all other agencies combined, for they hold the key to the whole situation.

Hatching Chicks in Sacks.

Chicks are hatched in sacks on the Kansas Agriculturel college poultry farm, according to the Kansas Industrialist. On the 18th day after the hen is set the eggs are put in individual mosquito netting sacks. This is done so that when the chicks hatch each one will stay with his shell.

On the 22nd day the chicks are taken out of the incubator and unsacked. Each shell has a number on it—the number of the hen that laid the egg. This number is placed on the records. A numbered band is put on the chick and recorded with the former number.

All records of the egg production and fertility of the parentage of the chicks are complete. In this way the inferior fowls can be weeded out and an improved line produced.

As soon as the chicks are banded they are put into the brooder house. Each brooder accommodates 250 chicks. The brooders are kept at about 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Treating Gapes.

The gape worm is very hard to handle by treatment of the digestive tract, because the worms and eggs evacuated are readily eaten by the fowls and chickens, so it is necessary to place them on clean ground or handle the droppings in such a way that the birds cannot get at them.

Some authorities advise the use of garlic or onions, giving one of ordinary size to from 8 to 12 medium-sized chickens; that is, chickens that will weigh 2½ or 3 pounds, and a smaller portion to younger birds. Others have given small pills containing one-half grain of camphor, the pills being given twice daily and good results followed.

In additoon to this kind of treatment, Prof. J. C. Graham advises in Farm and Home that it will be necessary to use an extractor in the shape of a horsehair or very small wire, No. 80, which can be looped and inserted into the windpipe, twisted about and the gape worms extracted. It is a rather delicate operation, but if done with care, no harm will follow and the worms can be extracted from the windpipe, which is the place they develop and cause the death of the host.

Frequent Feeding.

With 15 hours of comfortable hustling we see the necessity for frequent, satisfying feeding periods at this time. Don't leave the chickens crowded in their coops until late breakfast at 7 or 8 o'clock, says a writer in Farm and Home. If you can't feed them by 5 a. m., better not shut them up, or else contrive some automatic device that will liberate them early.

If fed early they will be just as hungry for another feed by 9 or 10 o'clock, and again at noon. And so on through the day. Five feeds a day are none too many, until they are well matured, is my experience.

This frequent feeding is not a waste of expensive feeds. It goes rapidly into good bone and muscle and you get quicker and much better returns for the money than if the chickens are skimped along. Returns come first in the proceeds from the young males, who come on the market early, and are plump desirable broilers.

Secondly, the pullets are ready for fall laying, and are sturdy, well-grown birds, whose constitutions will not easily develop roup, colds or digestive disorders. A third result of good feeding methods is the increased efficiency of your flock from year to year. The individuals increase in size, strength and disease-resisting qualities.

Segregate the young males early that they may not harass the others. If there are any late-hatched chicks give them the best chance of all.

FARM BRIEFS

If you cannot provide a high, well drained yard and shelter for your sheep, better sell your flock to someone whose sheep barn and enclosure are on dry ground.

Lambs that have access to a self-feeder make rapid gains.

Always keep in mind the true breed type and never select an animal, either male or female, that does not conform to the type.

The feeding of milk to young chicks has a most favorable influence on the growth and on lessening the mortality. It tends to prevent mortality from all causes, and if fed soon enough and for a sufficiently long period greatly reduces the death rate caused by bacillary white diarrhea.

An ideal variety of corn for hogging down should have a small stalk and with ears set low down. Here is an opportunity for corn breeders.

Fuzzy shingles often take fire from sparks, therefore they should be removed or painted — it is worth the while to paint shingles, anyway, because it lengthens their lives. But why have shingles at all when slate is cheaper, its durability and the difference it makes in insurance premium being taken into account.

Onions do best on a level seed bed, with perfect drainage.

Wire worms injure corn and potatoes most but feed freely on wheat and oats. They thrive best in sod ground and may be controlled by crop rotation, fall plowing, and good cultivation. So may the grub-worms.

When you have a good brood sow keep her as long as she raises large litters of vigorous pigs.

The big fly traps are very efficient in the stables. Place one on the back porch and several in the barns and stables. Five or six are none too many for most farms. Make them 16 inches square and 30 inches high if you can not buy them.

An open front poultry house is better than too much glass, even in our cold northern climate.

Stall-less stables for dairy cows have some decided advantages if the animals are dehorned. Many farmers who have kept their cows together in open pens claim they do better and that there is a considerable saving of labor.

Don't let the hotbed stand idle during the summer. Fill it with celery plants set 6x6 inches and you can grow a fine crop of early celery that is easily bleached with a few boards.

Scrub hens are just scrubs and will under the best of management will show little profit. In the Connecticut laying contest a pen of 10 scrubs laid so few eggs that the food consumed between Nov. 1 and March 1 made them cost seven cents each. Any old thing will lay in March, April and May when eggs are cheap.

Young strawberry plants should have as long a season as possible to grow from the start up to the time of cessation of growth. Therefore the earliest runners are encouraged to root. They should not be removed.

German millet requires nearly 100 days to mature and must be sown in May, following corn. Much of the so-called German millet seed on the market is Hungarian or common millet or a mixture of them.

A silo roof is not a necessity but certainly is a convenience worth the expenditure. As it will keep silage from spoiling quite so deep on top and in cold weather the silage will freeze less. Last, but not least, a silo with a roof presents a finished appearance.

Corn root lice suck the juices from the roots of corn, grasses and weeds. They depend on colonies of small brown ants for protection and transportation and may be controlled by crop rotation, fall plowing, and early spring cultivation to destroy weeds and grasses.

The army worm which eats the leaves of field and garden crops may be trapped in dusty ditches or killed with poison bran mash sowed broadcast late in the evening. Badly infested meadows should be cut at once to save as much of the hay as possible.

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UGHES TO BE OWN DIRECTOR

Guard May Be Requested to Shun Publicity.

ew York, June 16.—If the "Old Guard" thinks it can get hold of the chinery of the Republican organiza and conduct the campaign of rles E. Hughes to suit itself, it will find itself very much mistaken, it is said among the political wiseacres.

Those personal friends of the candidate have let it be known that Mr. Hughes will insist on having the last say in the personnel of the campaign managers and in the conduct of the campaign. He will strive to give all its actions a vitality which will attract the vote of the Progressives. There is a feeling at headquarters that should the "Old Guard" element of the Murray Crane, Boies Penrose, Reed Smoot type appear to have control of the campaign the progressive voters would be very shy. On the other hand, the Hughes personal camp believes that even the most case-hardened standpatters will be willing to pitch in and work for Hughes, even if the "Old Guard" leaders are placed, so far as the public eye is concerned, in the background.

The date for the conference of Mr. Hughes with the subcommittee of the national committee that is nameless, but is actually a campaign "steering committee," has not been definitely fixed. The conference will probably take place within a few days.

The committee will learn, it is said, that a "steering committee" is all right, but that Mr. Hughes will be the helmsman.

The formal notification of Mr. Hughes of his candidacy has been delayed and probably will not take place until early in July. In this the hand of the "Old Guard' is seen. The delay will give them much chance for counsel with Mr. Hughes, in which they can urged upon him their ideas, to be incorporated in his formal speech of acceptance. Mr. Hughes plans to make plain the details of his views on all great questions in that speech and the "guardsters" are anxious that the details be right according to their views.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES DYING; AID REQUESTED

Boston, June 14.—Multitudes of Armenian exiles are dying in Mesopotamia from hunger, thirst and disease, according to a cablegram received by the American committee for Armenian and Syrian aid. Immediate relief and protection is urged.

NEW MILITARY BILL NOW READY

Provides for Six Months' Training by All Males in 18th Year.

Washington, June 16.—Details of a new universal military training and service bill to be presented to congress soon became known today. It provides that all male citizens shall enlist for six months' military camp training during the calendar year in which they become 18 years of age and thereafter shall be discharged into the reserve. In time of war these trained men might be called into active service by classes of years, the youngest first.

The bill was drawn by Captain George Van Horn Moseley of the general staff of the army, acting unofficially in behalf of national defense organizations. It will be proposed as a substitute for the pending Chamberlain universal training bill, which provides for short periods of varied training extending over ten years, between the ages of 13 and 23. A vigorous campaign will be made for passage of the measure at this session of congress, it is said.

Only Few Exemptions.

The only exemptions from training under the proposed legislation will be young men physically or otherwise unfit and members of permanent military or naval forces. To encourage military training in schools, one month's credit on the six months' compulsory service would be allowed for each year of military work in recognized institutions, with a limit of four months' credit.

The President would be empowered to suspend the organization of any number of regular army units, and to assign their officers to the training camps. This would effect economy, it is argued, by permitting a reduction of the standing army, without reducing the force available in case of war.

Must Comply to Get Office.

A system of penalties would be provided for employers of men above the age of 18 who had not passed through the training. Persons not complying also would be barred from holding any position under the federal government, and in case they leave the country to escape service, would be required to fulfill the obligation on their return.

Unruly characters might be segregated and trained in special disciplinary organizations. Friends of the bill point out this might go far toward solving present problems of treating incorrigible youths.

No pay would be allowed for the training period, but the government would pay all expenses. If called into active service later, the men would receive regular army pay.

Expenses Comparatively Low.

The proposed measure contemplates establishment of a large number of training camps. They probably would be operated for active training only between spring and fall, or in other seasons of moderate temperature and good weather.

Expense of the system would be comparatively low, friends of the plan declare. They express belief that the burden on citizens' time would be lighter than under any other universal training method and that, in addition to furnishing a great number of available trained men, it would provide valuable physical and disciplinary culture.

ECZEMA ON FACE FOR FIVE YEARS

In Ugly, Inflamed, Red Blotches. Could Not Rest with Itching and Burning. Completely HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My daughter was troubled for five years with eczema on her face. It would break out in ugly inflamed red blotches all over her face so badly she could not rest with the itching and burning. There were ugly scales left on her face all the time from scratching and she was worse in the daytime as the heat irritated it.

"Finally we tried Cuticura Soap and found it was good, and afterward we learned of the Cuticura Ointment. Before I used one box of Cuticura Ointment there was a decided change, and we used nearly three boxes of Ointment together with the Cuticura Soap and she was completely healed." (Signed) R. N. Bowen, Eldon, Iowa, Sept. 21, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

'WE RULE SEAS,' ASSERTS ASQUITH

"Germany Claimed What Really Was a Rout as a Complete Victory."

Ladybank, Scotland, June 17.—In observance of the 30th anniversary of his election to the house of commons from East Fife, Premier Asquith yesterday visited his constituency for the first time since the outbreak of the war.

The premier, in an address, made a touching reference to the death of Earl Kitchener as "leaving a place in our constitutional life that none else can fill."

Mr. Asquith declared that the Russian advance was one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

The Italians, he said, were making resistance to the Austrian onslaught, which every day was becoming more effective.

French Valor Praised.

As for the French, nothing could exceed the valor with which they were maintaining the defense of Verdun. Co-operation among the general staffs of the allies was becoming more intimate and complete every month. British assistance had been offered to Gen. Joffre, and the steps which would be taken were those dictated by sound strategy.

"This war is not a mere struggle of armies," he continued. "It is a struggle of material and economic resources, and these will prove in the long run to be the deciding factors."

Sea Power Established.

"The naval action of May 31 was worthy of the best and most treasured traditions of the English navy. The Germans were driven back into their ports without so much as making an effort to grapple with the main body of our grand fleet and had the temerity to claim what really was a rout as a complete victory. A couple more such victories and there will be nothing left of the German navy worth speaking about.

"The truth is slowly leaking out and its full extent is not realized. Our command of the seas, so far from being impaired, has been more firmly established."

Germans Support Hughes.

Chicago, June 14. — The Teutonic Sons of America yesterday announced the adoption of resolutions felicitating Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks upon their nomination and calling upon all American citizens of Teutonic extraction or sympathy to support Hughes and Fairbanks.

NAVY IS READY FOR ACTION IN MEXICAN WATERS

Many Transports Will Be Used to Rescue Americans Who Are in Peril.

Washington, June 19.—The war department has assembled at Galveston and New Orleans a number of transports to be used as refuge ships by Americans and their families whose lives are in danger. The navy transport Hancock will go to Vera Cruz as soon as it lands the marines ordered to Santo Domingo. It will reach Vera Cruz in a few days.

Official advices have indicated that the recent border raids have created great excitement in the American colony in Mexico City. Many Americans are preparing to leave. There are approximately 1,000 Americans in the Mexican capital and 1,800 in or near Tampico.

Torpedo Boats Held Ready.

The navy department has ordered the tender Panther and six torpedo boats of the Atlantic fleet from Santo Domingo to Key West, where they will be held in readiness in Mexican waters.

The cruiser Dolphin, the flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton of the cruiser squadron, has been sent to Guantanamo, where it will be held awaiting orders, and four vessels of the Atlantic fleet are in Mexican waters, the Machias and Marietta at Tampico, the Nebraska at Vera Cruz and the Wheeling at El Carmen.

Atlantic Fleet Cruising.

The remaining ships of the Atlantic fleet are cruising off the New England coast, the battleship squadron and the auxiliary division at Newport and the submarine flotilla near New London. A few vessels of the Pacific fleet are cruising off the west coast of Mexico.

All the vessels and destroyers of the Atlantic fleet already ordered from Dominican waters to Key West have forces of bluejackets aboard in numbers sufficient to go ashore and hold the seaports, with the aid of guns from the battleships.

Orders will probably go out today to the battleship squadron and auxiliary division, assembled for maneuvers off Newport, to proceed to southern waters.

Pacific Fleet Orders.

San Pedro, Cal., June 19.—Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific fleet, was in receipt of orders today to select available vessels and dispatch them to join other warships now stationed at ports on the west Mexican coast. The cruisers Denver and Chattanooga, at San Diego, were instructed to take on coal, and the cruisers Pittsburg and Colorado, also at San Diego, are to coal later. It was expected that the cruiser San Diego, the admiral's flag ship, would sail for San Diego at once.

The disposition of other ships of the Pacific division is as follows:

Gunboat Annapolis and supply ship Glacier at Mazatlan; cruiser Cleveland and naval transport Buffalo, at Guaymas, cruiser Raleigh at Corinto, Nicaragua, torpedo boat York at Tolapampo; cruiser Charleston en route from Mare Island, Cal., to Balboa.

The protected cruiser Milwaukee and the destroyers Hull, Hopkins and Truxton are in San Diego harbor.

Two more cruisers, the South Dakota and Maryland, are under orders to steam today from the Bremorton, Wash., navy yard to San Diego. The only Mexican warship on the west coast to the ancient gunboat Guerrero.

AMERICAN GIRL HELD AS SPY HOME AGAIN

New York, June 14.—Miss Mary Silliman, a teacher in the American School for Girls at Constantinople, who was arrested in April on suspicion of espionage, returned here yesterday on the steamer Ryndam. Miss Silliman said her arrest amounted to nothing more than temporary detention, and she was soon able to clear herself of the charge.

DAVID DUNNE

by B. K. MARIATES

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Continued from First Page

sweetheart, except me and her—and Joe."

"Why not you, Miss Rhody?"

"You ain't never been in love with Janey—not the way you'll love some day. When I was sick last fall Almiry Green come over to read to me and she brung a book of poems. I never keered much for po'try, and Almiry, she didn't nuther, but she hed jest ketched Widower Pankey, and she thought it was proper to be readin' po'try. She read somethin' about fust love bein' a primrose, and I thought to myself: 'That's David. His feelin' fer Janey is jest a primrose.'"

David's eyes were inscrutable, but she continued:

"I knowed she hed allers fancied Joe sence she was a little tot and he give her them beads. When Joe's name was spoke she was allers shy-like. She wuz never shy-like with you."

"No," admitted Davy wearily, "but I must go on to the farm now, Miss Rhody. I will come in again soon."

When he came into the sitting room of the farmhouse, where he found Joe and Janey, the rare smile that comes with the sweetness of renunciation was on his lips. After he had congratulated them, he asked for Barnabas.

"He just started for the woods," said Joe. "I think he is on his way to Uncle Larimy's."

David hastened to overtake him, and soon caught sight of the bent figure walking slowly over the stubble field.

"Uncle Barnabas!" he called.

Barnabas turned and waited.

"Did you see Janey and Joe?" he asked, looking keenly into the shadowed eyes.

"Yes; Aunt M'ri had told me."

"When?"

"This morning. Joe's a man after your heart, Uncle Barnabas.

"It's you I wanted fer her," said the old man bluntly. "I never dreamt of its bein' anybody else. It's an orful disapp'intment to me, Dave. I'd ruther see you her man than to see you what I told you long ago I meant fer you to be."

"And I, too, Uncle Barnabas," said David, with slow earnestness, "would rather be your son than to be governor of this state."

"You did care, then, David," said the old man sadly. "It don't seem to be much of a surprise to you."

"Uncle Barnabas, I will tell you something which I want no one else to know. I came back last evening and drove out here. I looked in at the window and saw her as she sat at work. It came into my heart to go in then and ask her to marry me, instead of waiting until after election, as I had planned. Then Joe came and she—went to him. I returned to Lafferton. It was daylight before I had it out with myself."

"Dave! I thought I knew you better than any of them. It's been a purty hard test, but you won't let it spile your life?"

No, I won't, Uncle Barnabas. I owe it to you, if not to myself, to go straight ahead as you mapped out for me."

"Bless you, Dave! You're the right stuff!"

Part Three.

CHAPTER I.

In January David took his seat in the house of representatives, of which he was the youngest member. It was not intended by that august body that he should take any role but the one tacitly conceded to him of making silver-tongued oratory on the days when the public would crowd the galleries to hear an all-important measure, the "Griggs Bill," discussed. The committee was to give him the facts and the general line of argument, and he was to dress it up in his fantastic way. They were entirely willing that he should have the applause from the public as well as the credit for the victory; all they cared for was the certainty of the passage of the bill.

David's cool, lawyer-like mind saw through all these manipulations and machinations, even if he were only a political tenderfoot. As other minor measures came up he voted for or against them as his better judgment dictated, but all his leisure hours were devoted to the investigation and study of the one big bill which was to be rushed through at the end of the session. He pored over the status of the law, found out the policies and opinions of other states on the subject, and listened attentively to all arguments, but he never took part in the discussions, and he was very guarded in giving an expression of his views, an attitude which pleased the promoters of the bill until it began to occur to them that his caution came from penetration into their designs and, perhaps from intent to thwart them.

"He has ketched on," mournfully stated an old-timer from the Third district. "I'm allers mistrustful of these young critters. They are sure to balk on the home stretch."

"Well, one good thing," grinned a city member; "it breaks their record, and then don't get another entry."

David had made a few short speeches on some of the bills, and those who had read in the papers of the wonderful powers of oratory of the young member from the Eleventh flocked to hear him. They were disappointed. His speeches were brief, forceful and logical, but entirely barren of rhetorical effect. The promoters of the Griggs bill began to wonder, but concluded he was saving all his figures of speech to sugarcoat their obnoxious measure. It occurred to them, too, that if by chance he should oppose them his bare-handed way of dealing with subterfuges and his clear presentation of facts would work harm. They counted, however, on being able to convince him that his future status in the life political depended upon his co-operation with them in pushing this bill through.

Finally he was approached and then the bomb was thrown. He quietly and emphatically told them he should fight the bill, single handed if necessary. Recriminations, arguments, threats and inducements—all were of no avail.

"Let him hang himself if he wants to," growled one of the committee. "He hasn't influence enough to knock us out. We've got the majority."

The measure was one that would radically affect the future interests of the state, and was being watched and studied by the people, who had not, as yet, however, realized its significance or its far-reaching power. The intent of the promoters of the Griggs bill was to leave the people unenlightened until it should become a law.

"Dunne won't do us any harm," argued the father of the bill on the eventful day. "He's been saving all his skyrockets for this celebration. He'll get lots of applause from the women folks," looking up at the solidly-packed gallery, "and his speech will be copied in all the papers, and that'll be the reward he's looking for."

When David arose to speak against the Griggs Bill he didn't look the youngster he had been pictured. His tall, lithe, compelling figure was drawn to its full height. His eyes darkened to intensity with the gravity of the task before him; the stern lines of his mouth bespoke a master of the situation and compelled confidence in his knowledge and ability.

The speech delivered in his masterful voice, was not so much in opposition to the bill as it was an exposure of it. He bared it ruthlessly and thoroughly, but he didn't use his youthful hypnotic periods of persuasive eloquence that had been wont to sway juries and to creep into campaign speeches. His wits had been sharpened in the last few months, and his keen-edged thrusts, hurled rapier-like, brought a wince to even the most hardened of veteran members. It was a complete enlightenment in plain words to a plain people—a concise and convincing protest.

When he finished there was a tempest of arguments from the other side, but there was not a point he had not foreseen, and as attack only brought out the iniquities of the measure, they let the bill come to ballot. The measure was defeated, and for days the papers were headlined with David Dunne's name, and accounts of how the veterans had been routed by the "tenderfoot from the Eleventh."

After his dip into political excitement legal duties became a little irksome to David, especially after the wedding of Joe and Janey had taken place. In the fall occurred the death of the United States senator from the western district of the state. A special session of the legislature was to be convened for the purpose of pushing through an important measure, and the election of a successor to fill the vacancy would take place at the same time. The usual "certain rich man," anxious for a career, aspired, and, as he was backed by the state machine as well as by the covert influence of two or three of the congressmen, his election seemed assured.

There was an opposing candidate, the choice of the people, however, who was gathering strength daily.

"We've got to head off this man Dunne some way," said the manager of the "certain rich man." "He can't beat us, but with him out of the way it would be easy sailing, and all opposition would come over to us on the second ballot."

"Isn't there a way to win him over?" asked a congressman who was present.

The introducer of the memorable measure of the last session shook his head negatively.

To be Continued.

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30 DAYS FREE TRIAL and *freight prepaid* on the new 1916 "RANGER" bicycle. Write at once for our *big catalog* and *special offer*. Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1916 price offer. *You cannot afford to buy* without getting our *latest* propositions. Boys, be a "Rider Agent" and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our *liberal terms* on a sample "RANGER" to introduce. Tires, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line half usual prices. A few second-hand bicycles $3.00 to $8.00, to clear.

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We do this because we want to prove to you that the great volume of our business actually enables us to do better by you than any other watch or diamond house in the world and that on this particular watch, we save you nearly half, for it sells regularly at $20.00 to $22.00.

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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7824—Ladies' Apron or House Dress.

Cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Suitable for either use this garment closes at the left side of the front and has a semi-fitted panel in front. The large pockets are stitched in at the side front seams and the back is also made with a central panel and seams to the shoulder, where the side gores are joined on.

No. 7823—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This design recalls the suspender style, buttoning on the shoulder over a separate guimpe that has charming sleeves finished with frills. Scalloping finishes the scooped out front of the dress and shoulder straps. The plaited skirt is in two gores and has panel front.

No. 7817—Girls' Apron.

Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. This apron is one piece, with square cutout sections and a pauletender, telling that the effect is fashionable in this too. The garment trims at the neck and arm section at either side gives a - fitted model.

No. 7854—Ladies' Bathing Suit.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. As attractive as it should be, but in no way conspicuous by its style is this bathing suit in combination effect. The blouse is gathered at the waist, under a belt of the contrasting goods, cut bias; the bias striped is used on the collar, sleeve ends and to outline the closing at the left side of the front. The skirt has three gores and panel front.

No. 7848—Girls' Combination.

Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. Any girl will be pleased with this combination. The fulness is arranged with ribbon run through beading at the neck; edging at the armholes and around the lower edge gives a neat finish, but one may add as much to the decorative note as suits her fancy.

No. 7844—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches, waist measure. A remarkably fine specimen of a box plaited skirt, built on high or regulation waistline. You will readily recognize the good points that make it fitting for wear on any occasion. The width of the lower edge is three yards. Four box-plaits introduced in each half of the garment give the desired effect, with panel front.

No. 7841—Ladies' Nightgown.

Cut in sizes 34 and 44 inches, bust measure. A yoke beyond which fullness will be the result of developing this pattern. The model is made to slip on over the head; the lower edges of the skirt section are gathered to the lower sections; just above the finishing seam and inserting and surface a ribbon, tieing in bow at center front.

No. 7839—Ladies' Yoke Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches, waist measure. Extremely smart for street wear. In English checks, tweed, plaid material or plain ground is this five-gored skirt, with a yoke, cut bias and which is more interesting with buttons ornamenting. A backward turning plait is made at each seam, where the front and side gores join to aid fulness that all up-to-date models have. The closing at the left side of the front.

No. 7825—Ladies' Shirtwaist.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. In all white, this blouse is very fetching, with just a tuck in the shoulder edge of each front, a simulated box-plait made more noticeable with a frill at either side. A handsome collar, with a frill following its edge contributes much charm to the waist.

No. 7856—Misses' Dress.

Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Linen, serge or gabardine can be used to make this dress with the trimming of striped material. The dress closes at the front and has a deep yoke at the back and front. The skirt is cut in two gores.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, morning dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, June 12.—Senate—Not in session.

House — Fortifications appropriation bill, aggregating $34,297,050, taken up. Message of Charles E. Hughes, accepting the Republican presidential nomination ordered printed in congressional record at the request of Representative Mann.

Tuesday, June 13.—Senate — President Wilson transmitted message regarding steps taken to protect American citizens in Ireland. Senator Thomas introduced resolution to prohibit any federal judge during continuance in office or for two years thereafter from accepting an elective office.

House—Continued debate on fortifications bill.

Wednesday, June 14.—Senate—No session; meets at noon Friday.

House—Military committee ordered favorable report on army appropriation bill. Republican Leader Mann proposed immediate adjournment "as a mark of respect for, and loyalty to, the flag." Democratic Leader Kitchin opposed adjournment on account of the many bills pending, but it was voted down, 92 to 62.

Thursday, June 15.—Senate—No session.

House—Miscellaneous business considered.

Friday, June 16.—Senate—Met at 11 a. m. Adjourned at 12:07 p. m. to Monday.

House — Passed numerous private bills. Military affairs committee filed favorable report on army appropriation bill carrying $157,123,099.

Saturday, June 17. — Senate—No session.

House—Debated $158,000,000 annual pension appropriation bill. Judiciary committee deferred action on impeachment charges against Federal Attorney Marshall of New York until Monday. Passed pension appropriation and miscellaneous bills.

GIRL'S NOSE TOO BIG; TRIES TO KILL HERSELF

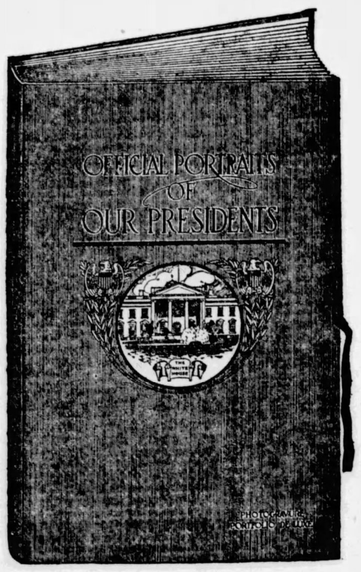
New York, June 14.—Dora Laurentracht's girl friends agree she'd be pretty if it were not for her nose. Convinced of the truth of this, Dora tried to kill herself yesterday by inhaling gas in her home here. "Good-by to all," read a note she wrote. "I don't know what's the matter with my nose, but it keeps growing bigger, so I have decided to end it all."

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

Catarrh Specialist Sproule made an offer of Free Catarrh Treatment in the Toledo Weekly Blade on March 30th to all who asked for it. Since then he has daily received many, many grateful letters.

One man says: "Your treatment worked like magic on me." Another writes, "I am entirely rid of the nasty Catarrh that bothered me for 25 years." And so the letters come, one and all telling of the benefits received. So impressed has Specialist Sproule been, by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade readers, that he has decided to make his offer again. On page six of this issue you will find it. Read it all and then send for the Free Treatment.—Adv.

Remarkable Offer



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Several weeks were consumed in the work and many negatives were destroyed before the collection was finally considered perfect and complete. Needless to say the expense involved in the artists' expedition and the making of the original plates was large, but it was more than justified when the first de luxe edition, limited to 1,000 copies, was immediately subscribed for by Congressmen, Senators, members of the Supreme Court and wealthy Washingtonians and New Yorkers, at $58 per set, the larger part of which cost was due to the heavy de luxe binding.

Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Foregone conclusions are never exciting.

However much Mr. Hughes liked the supreme judgeship, when duty called he dropped it as if it were a hot poker.

Sometimes one can follow a crowd without getting anywhere in particular.

He who fights and runs away will live to boast he won the day.

One must wake early at this season to hear the daybreak. The glorified robin, who sleeps with one eye open, always sounds the keynote.

All philosophical minds, when they can't get what they want, make the most of what they have.

A bawling calf in a butcher's wagon is enough to take a soft-hearted man's appetite for veal.

While they may get along harmoniously on other subjects, we doubt whether any husband and wife can ever agree which was scared the most when they stood, shoulder to shoulder, and got married.

As "Admiral of the Atlantic," the Kaiser is some landlubber.

Pictorially, as otherwise, the Hughes-Fairbanks ticket is eminently consistent.

Five hundred Kansas City men promised Billy Sunday that they would stop swearing. If half of them keep the promise they will have added much to the joy of living.

Stampeded conventions are few and far between.

As a cave man the bridegroom could throw the bride across his shoulder and walk away with her. Thus the poor fellow would attract some attention.

Mr. Wilson, of course, is not too proud to fight for re-election.

The Republican platform seems to have been built right up under Justice Hughes, while he was not saying anything one way or the other.

Take it from one day to the next, there are more occasions for keeping quiet than for saying something.

With a young married man it is always a question whether to let his old habits or his new wife boss him.

The czar's army didn't do well that time, when it had no ammunition, but it is dangerous when loaded.

If Indiana doesn't want to become known as the mother of vice presidents she'll have to move.

Some men, whose bar bills amount to eight or ten dollars a week, can't understand why people spend money for chewing gum, thus making the manufacturers independently wealthy.

Best advice to give a young man. Don't Be a Useless Noise.

The average man is never conspicuous.

Greece's neutral position is much like that of the well known toad under the harrow.

A Russian dash may be out of the question, but how the czar's army does plod along.

Right after Mr. Hughes' whiskers receives a grand endorsement along comes a newspaper report that they are thinner than generally supposed.

Most of us have no ear for noise, except when we make it ourselves.

Why should anyone want to see himself as others see him? They might be prejudiced.

Iowa's defeat of woman suffrage will not disharten its advocates. To them a rejection is nothing more than a postponement of the inevitable.

Obvious Republican slogan: He Hughes to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May.

While at Chicago men were whooping and roaring and jostling each other in a frenzy of enthusiasm, out in the quiet places of the country millions of other men were busy at their daily tasks. It means that not half the people go crazy at the same time.

Most political bosses are fat.

A woman looks upon arbitration as a last resort of obtaining her own sweet way.

Man's best friend is neither the horse nor the dog. Man's best friend is an optimistic liver.

Uncle Joe Cannon, smoking the wrong end of a cigar at 80, doesn't seem old. A woman who had smoked for 87 years died the other day at 101.

Man paints his house to suit himself. Yet the people outside have to look at it.

Again it is said that Villa is dead. But it is not known whether he or some irresponsible person made the announcement.

It is hard to think of a more undesirable position than to be a little politician at a big convention.

If there is anything in heredity every mule ought to have a little horse sense.

We're willing to believe he is an intelligent man if he thinks our way.

Something to worry about: A walrus is a horse.

The St. Louis Convention.

The renomination of Woodrow Wilson was a foregone conclusion—the renaming of Thomas Marshall a before-known joke. And the St. Louis platform so completely follows the obviously indicated political line of least resistance that, taken as a whole, the Democratic national convention has been altogether the hippodrome it was expected to be.

The platform reads well. The note of patriotism rings clear. But the pronouncement would read better and ring more clearly if it had not, behind it, years of inaction and halting and blundering. The promises might, all of them, have been fulfilled very many months ago. The party's patriotic impulse, had the party been competent, might have been written into American history three years ago instead of into a partisan bid for votes this week.

The American people have small reason to place very great faith in Democratic platforms. They need go back no farther than the Baltimore convention to find that Democratic rhetoric and Democratic achievement run widely apart. Half the vigorous planks of the Baltimore platform lie on the party scrap-heap today. And half the splendid declarations of the St. Louis pronouncement are already discredited and disavowed by the party history of the last three years.

Mr. Wilson has always talked well. His party ever has promised beautifully. But neither talk nor promises can unmake or erase the shameful record of inaction and inadequacy that began March 4th, 1913, and which will have no betterment and no end until the hopelessly inept Democratic party is voted out of power.

Another Lesson From Abroad.

Whatever the formal explanation for the blockade of Greece by the Allies may be, the people of Greece are probably not the least undeceived by its meaning. It is pressure upon their rulers to declare for the Entente cause. It is notification to assume the treaty obligations with Servia, to recover the fortifications and lands seized by the Bulgarians. The blockade is undertaken as a "peaceful" measure. But it only needs the word war to mean war.

A year ago the world would have been shocked by this treatment of a small country by larger countries. The idea that small nations as well as big had rights to choose their own courses still persisted. But now no one is shocked. No one protests, if you except the Greeks. We have grown used to such things as the German invasion of Belgium, the Japanese aggressions in China, the destruction of neutral shipping, the seizure of neutral goods on the high seas and the rifling of innocent mails. Moralities are wiped out by the common practice.

A group of Americans persist in believing that a nation has only to have right on its side and its homes shall be inviolate. They think that if we quote from the code of ethics the invader will be so shamed that he will depart with all his engines of war. It is probably impossible to make them understand the world as it is. They have acquired the trick of believing just what they want to believe. All else to them is delusion. It should be our duty to get these people defined and labeled. They should be known of all men. For, in spite of the teachings that daily come to us from over the ocean, these pacifists still have power to do enormous mischief.

The Need of an American Kitchener.

The English obituaries of Earl Kitchener lay great emphasis on his organizing abilities. Where they praise his qualities as a fighter they credit him with no more than any of his military contemporaries. What are called soldierly qualities were in Kitchener only ordinary. But in his special field as an organizer he was a genius.

It appears that Kitchener learned the necessity of organization when as a volunteer in the French army in the Franco-German war he saw men freezing though great heaps of fuel and clothing were in possession of the army, men starving though the army lacked nothing except means to distribute the food, railroads blocked with war materials and yet the army retreating in disorder because it could not obtain these goods where they were needed. When Kitchener received his English commission he devoted himself to the problems of organization. Though England went into this war with inadequate armies and a positive want of supplies, it was marvelously prepared in having a man to whom preparation was a life-study and a passion.

If America should go to war with any country comparable with this in size and standing, it would be in worse state even than England was in 1914. It would not have a powerful navy to act as guardian and watchman while armies were being created. Nor would it have a Kitchener ready at hand. The Kitchener would have first to be found and then to be developed.

Congress has balked at providing the country with sufficient defenses. Its heart is in pork. But it might be persuaded, since the cost would be low, to set aside a sum for the training of men who could meet an emergency in the United States as Kitchener met one in England.

Nobody expects to see a presidential campaign like that of 1896, the year of the big wind.

A strange thing in connection with the death of Yuan Shi Kai, president of China, is that it was not announced two or three weeks in advance.

Equal Suffrage in the Republican Platform.

The Progressive platform of 1912 carried this plank on woman suffrage:

The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike.

The Republican plank just adopted calls for the extension of the franchise to women in the cause of justice, "but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself."

The Progressive plank was certainly more handsome. Some of the suffragists may feel that, in the matter of concessions, they have gone back instead of advancing. But there must be suffragists, as there are sympathizers, who believe that the Republican platform has gone far. It has expressed a friendliness which neither of the two leading parties has ever done before. It has, at the same time, pointed out the only practical way by which women suffrage can be extended in the United States, at least at this period.

Some of the workers for equal suffrage seem to entertain the idea that by working for an amendment to the federal constitution they are taking a short cut to their desires. This is not true. Their method, indeed, may be the longer way to the goal. If the amendment is to carry, it must have the ratification of the states. If ratification fails after the states have voted upon the question, the labor and agitation will be wasted, even though some states, now outside of the suffrage ranks, endorse it. The same labor and agitation where the states are attacked one by one represents gain.

Practical consideration of the problem ought to convince the most enthusiastic suffragist that the Republican platform proposes the right course. Just now the south is solidly against women suffrage because it threatens to complicate the negro problem. Without the south, the amendment canot be put into the constitution.

The suffragists will do best to treat their movement as a question for the states to deal with, not the nation as a whole. Someone at Chicago sneers at the Republicans for "leaning upon the Democratic doctrine of states' rights." It is not a doctrine that controls the situation. It is a plain, every-day fact.

Aliens Who Remain Alien.

An investigation made by the Cleveland Foundation Survey shows that the percentage of adult male foreigners who do not take out naturalization papers is increasing.

In 1900, about 30 per cent of the foreigners resident in Cleveland had signified no intention to become citizens. Ten years later, the percentage was 49. In Pittsburgh, in the same time, the increase was from 39 per cent to 51 per cent. The figures for other cities show a like condition, as Philadelphia, 42 per cent in 1900 and 49 per cent in 1910; New York, 36 per cent in 1900 and 49 per cent in 1910; Detroit, 27 per cent in 1900 and 47 per cent ten years after; Chicago, 28 per cent 16 years ago and 41 per cent when the census was taken in 1910.

The reason for this state of things is somewhat complex. For one thing, the immigration of recent years differs greatly from that which preceded it. It came to America with no aspiration for citizenship. It had none in the countries from which it came. For another thing, the new immigration came here for work rather than for anything else. While there is work it remains. In a period of industrial depression, it flees for home almost in a panic. Again, the new foreigner lives in industrial colonies where, if he chooses, he need never try to talk English or come in contact with American institutions. Virtually, he is in his own land.

The immigrant of another day worked out his own salvation. The new immigrant must be guided to citizenship if he is to acquire it. Here is a big job for every community. The alien must be taught the worth of becoming naturalized. He must be taught how. Parades, a waving of flags, restrictions or special taxes might do nothing. But night schools might do everything.

Doctrine and Practice.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, commenting on the Republican plank: "We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and the laws of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea," says:

"This is good Democratic doctrine. It is the program to which President Wilson has been directing his earnest, skilled attention for months past."

If this were so, the Republicans would never have written the plank, the first of its kind that has ever appeared in a party platform. If it were so there would be no Democrats asking plaintively if mention of Mexico could not discreetly be left out of the Democratic platform. If it were so there would be no hot disgust with Wilson from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the point of meeting of Mexico and the United States on the Pacific shore. There would be no desertions of press but lately pro-Wilson. There would be no issue of Americanism.

Good Democratic doctrine! How shall we know? It is the very opposite of Democratic practice.

Maybe it is the great variety of opinions and views of men and things in general that has made this country great.

"The knocker has his place in the world," says one writer. We would rather think the knocker's place is outside

Sunday School

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 25 Is "Review—The Philippian Christians." Phil. 1:1-11; 4:1-9.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Once every three months the course of International Sunday School lessons is interrupted for a backward look. It is as if the committee said: "Now, stand aside and look at things in the large. You have been observing individual trees; now study this section of the entire woods. Learn to think in larger units. See things as a whole. Observe relationships. Use big maps and comprehensive charts. The Bible is far more than a collection of texts. Watch it march in its majestic wholeness."

Adventures and events of thrilling character have been the theme of the past three months of study. The most popular character in the New Testament, next to our Lord himself, is the central figure of the stories. Nowadays we hear a great deal about "film favorites;" but consider how trivial and ephemeral and local is the popularity of the most popular of motion picture "stars" alongside of the universal and centuries-old enthusiasm for that scholar - soldier - traveler - orator-teacher-saint, Saul of Tarsus. Earth has produced less than half a dozen names worthy to rank with him.

Beginning with the miraculous conversion of Saul on the Damascus highway, the quarter's lessons have followed him and Peter and the other pioneers through the dramatic and history-shaping events that culminated in the invasion of Europe by the Cross. When Paul became a Christian the church was Jewish and it had scarcely gone beyond the limits of the Promised Land. Within less than a score of years it had swept to imperial proportions, with living centers in the great cities of Europe and Asia. This rapid and wide growth of the church is a thing to be dwelt upon and expanded. It is one of the miracles of our religion.

"Think on These Things."

A single phrase in the Golden Text, "Think of these things," will serve as a thread on which to string our studies. Thus we shall have a more unified possession of truth than if we were merely to recount the lesson events.

Think on the church. With our zest for the day's problems, some of us give scant heed to the wonder of the historic church, which has persisted through the centuries as one body. The unity of her life and of her experience is a steadying inheritance for mercurial times. When we recall, for instance, that the present sufferings of the Armenian Christians are but a continuation of the persecutions of the church in which Saul of Tarsus was a leader, we perceive that the grace of martyrdom is one of the continuing gifts of the church. What hostile forces—arrogant empires, heathen faiths, human ambitions and fleshly lusts—have beaten in vain against the rock of the church! Today, that same church, in newness of power literally encircles the globe, being found in every land and clime and island of the sea.

"Elect from every nation,
Yet one o'er all the earth,
Her charter of salvation
One Lord, one faith, one birth;
One holy Name she blesses,
Partakes one holy food,
And to one hope she presses,
With every grace endued."

Today that same church confronts even more perplexing problems than those faced in the apostolic age. Her right to speak the word that will clear up the world's muddle is generally conceded. Even the talk about the collapse of the church in a world crisis is but a confession that the duty and power of the church should be supreme. The present trouble with the world is essentially spiritual. It roots down into those human qualities which are the chief concern of religion. The new task of the church, which lays such a staggering responsibility upon teachers and preachers, is, fundamentally, no different from that which confronted her in the first century, namely, the redemption of men and women into newness of life. The ability of the church and her gospel to make over human nature is the one hope of the world today.

Men Made Over.

There is a man in Philadelphia who two years ago was the unknown assistant in a city church. Today he is the accepted and automatic leader of the most significant and portentous movement of Christian men this generation has known. Two years engrossed in petty parish tasks, today the leader of more than a hundred thousand men. Of course, that is no new thing. The gospel has been doing that all the way along its course. God works by finding the right man at the opportune hour. Christianity is largely the history of discovered and transformed men.

First comes to mind Paul, who found a new name, a new life, a new mission within the church. Saul the bigot became Paul the expounder of liberty; Saul, the hater, became Paul, the apostle of love; Saul, the scholastic, became Paul, the popularizer of religious truth; Saul, the narrow Pharisee, became Paul, the world-loving and world-moving apostle; Saul, the aristocrat, the alumnus of the best schools of Tarsus and Jerusalem, the son of luxury and position, became Paul the pilgrim, foregoing ease and wealth and place and welcoming hardship and persecution and cruel sufferings. When we start to think upon what the first generation of the apostolic church means for human character, we need not go beyond Paul.

Our old friend Peter figured largely also. "Oh, what a change!" This rough fisherman will serve, along with the latest convert in the rescue mission, as "Exhibit A" of the power of Christ to make a man "right about face" into new tolerance and self-restraint and unselfishness and simple piety. Among the great pictures in the world's gallery of remembered scenes is Peter in the presence of Cornelius. "Think on these things."

When Progressives and Pull-backs Met.

From Palestine to America is not far, in spirit. We are today witnessing the same struggle between liberal and conservative, progressive and pull-back that Jerusalem knew nearly two thousand years ago. And the issue was an old one in the apostles' day. One party, even in the new church, contended for the old ways. It was against change and expansion. According to its way of thinking, the new wine of the gospel should be kept in the old wine-skins of the Jewish law. First Peter, and then Saul, fought that issue through—though their successors have to fight it over again in every generation. "For liberty did Christ set us free." The spirit of the gospel is always forward-looking. Usually, the larger plans are of God.

In church and state that issue is now newly joined. The real Christian leaders are trying to arouse the church to a world conception of Christianity. They want to make missions militant. The gospel that was missionary in the little world of the first century should be even more missionary in the far greater and more interrelated world of the twentieth century. The Macedonian call sounds louder now than it did in Paul's ears. If this quarter's lessons have not fired the missionary spirit, then there is something wrong with the coals.

A world war has become a red school house, wherein geography, among other lessons, is being taught a backward humanity. That "we are all members of one another," and that "no man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself," are lessons written large on the front pages of each day's newspapers. Our international relationships are suddenly become the first concern of patriotism. The importance of permeating these with the altruistic, brotherly spirit of Christ, is the theme of the greatest statesmen. No narrow nationalism can survive in these days, any more than narrow churchism. There are profound lessons for patriots in the past three months of Sunday school lessons. The expanding church and the expanding life are to be thought about thoroughly.

The Philosophy of Power.

The personalities and the purpose and the power that pervade this significant history are all to be pondered. Those were dynamic days for Christianity. The church created sensations. Single saints were centers of power. Things happened wherever the gospel went. It always made a difference to his neighbors when a man became a Christian. Health, peace and service went along with the new life. The lame were made to walk. The sick arose from their pallets and carried their pallets with them. The blind saw, the deaf heard, the palsied were quickened, and even the dead arose. Prison doors were opened by earthquake messengers. Nothing seemed impossible to those early Christians.

Perhaps they were power-pervaded because they were Christ-centric. Jesus Christ was their very life. From and for and through Him they lived. He was their passion and their strength. Revolutions were wrought by the early church because she kept close to her divine Lord. That is the message above all others, that we find in the section of apostolic history which the Sunday schools have been studying. When disciples are in intimate, dependent and affectionate relations with their Lord, they share His power and His peace. "Back to Christ" is the slogan for the old church today in her new obligations and opportunities. As He was the helper of Paul and Barnabas and Silas and Timothy and Luke in their carrying of the good news to Asia Minor and Europe, so He will be the adequate support of the church in today's expansion and extension.

The refrain of the Review is in the phrase from the Golden Text: "Think on these things." "Finally, brethren .....whatsoever things are honest.... whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

ONE OF THE MANY FRENCH MORTARS NOW HOLDING THE GERMANS FROM VERDUN

FRENCH TRENCH MORTAR. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Here is one of the thousands of little French trench mortars which have played such a large part in the defense of Verdun, against the heavy German attacks. These little mortars fire high explosive bombs into the ranks of the enemy and create havoc where the men are in close formation. This particular piece has been in almost daily use since the launching of the German attack last February.

Lord Churchill and Queen Victoria.

London Chronicle.

Lord Randolph Churchill was among the leaders of the house whose notes of debate especially pleased Queen Victoria. "Now that the session is just over," her majesty wrote in 1886, "the queen wishes to write and thank Lord Randolph Churchill for his regular and full and interesting reports of the debates in the house of commons, which must have been most trying." Once something had been included which was not intended even for the queen's private eye. "I am particularly commanded," wrote Lord Iddesleigh, to Lord Randolph, from Balmoral, on Sept. 16, "by the queen to say that her majesty was greatly amused by the contents of your box last night. I suppose you won't understand this message without the gloss—there was a sprinkling of tobacco in it."

Makes Long Range Shot.

Popular Science Monthly.

It is sometimes necesary to take a chance on making a long shot, in shooting into a large flock of ducks, especially in hunting on water.

Cut a shell into two pieces, making the cut between the shots and powder. If you have made the cut in the right place you will have a wad left at each end.

Now put the portion of the shell containing the shots into the gun chamber and then put in the portion containing the powder. Of course your gun must be an open-bored gun. When you fire, the portion of the shell containing the shots will travel the same as a bullet, but upon striking the water it will burst and the shots will scatter in every direction, and you are sure to bag some game that would be otherwise impossible to reach.

Columbus lectured about America at Salamanca, a sort of European Harvard, in 149, when the city contained 10,000 students.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Taking Candy Away From a Baby

THE meanest thing a mean man can do is to "take candy away from a baby," literally or figuratively.

A great many mothers who really worship their children do worse than that. They rob the baby of his birthright, for social or personal reasons, and substitute some artificial food. But right here is where the meanness of it comes in. The substitute food is a cheat food, a fake-food. Let us say it is condensed milk or some other kind of canned nourishment. For a time it "agrees" perfectly—why, any doctor who ventures to intimate that it is not a suitable food for the baby anly shows his ignorance! Look at the baby—as fat as a young shoat! And grandma herself—grandma ought to know, for she raised fully fifty per cent of her babies by hand—grandma can assure the young mother that the baby is thriving on the cheat food and that the young doctor will know more when he grows older.

Well, the big, fat, flabby, white, unhuman looking baby surely thrives on the near-nourishment, if mere flesh is any criterion. He may even have his picture published as a testimonial of what our almost-food does for frail babies. His misguided parents are encouraged in the notion that quantity rather than quality is what counts in a baby. That is, unless they are rudely enlightened by the matter-of-fact experts in a "better baby" contest.

But after a few months baby begins to sort of grow peevish and sickly. Somehow, he doesn't get along as fast as the neighbor's phenomenon, who had nothing but Old Doctor Nature's nourishment all through, or perhaps just plain cow's milk. The doctor is finally consulted. Baby is found to be anemic, has a tendency to scurvy, is much too fat, and shows signs of approaching rickets. Food is wrong—yes, it makes the baby fat, but it doesn't make blood and muscle. Too much sugar in it. Not enough fat—none at all to speak of. Also, it is sterile, or nearly so—has lost its life in the can—lacks the something, we know not what, that makes natural food essential for health and life, the something that causes scurvy and other troubles in babies or adults who try to live for a long time on preserved, canned or any other than fresh food.

Mothers must bear in mind that just because a certain food happens to agree with the baby, or because he likes it and grows fat on it, is no reason for assuming the food must be suitable for his needs. These canned substitutes for human milk and for cows' milk are cheats, every one of them, from the baby's standpoint. Their proper field is this: To use temporarily when necessary to tide over an emergency. Of course, they are free from bacteria, and usually digestible, because they contain so little nutriment as prepared for feeding, and hence are useful in emergencies where little food is needed. But no manufacturer has yet produced a substitute for fresh, pure, certified, pasteurized, or tuberculin-tested cows' milk for feeding babies.

OUR EARLY NOMINATIONS

Washington the Only President Who Had No Preliminary Naming and the Only One Unanimously Elected—No Vice Presidential Candidate Till 1804.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Nothing was said in the constitution of the United States about selecting candidates for President. That instrument instructs the nation how to elect a President, but not how to pick out the two or three persons from 100,000,000 who shall receive our ballots.

So we permit political parties to name our favorites. Do you remember the fact that this practice was not always in use?

Nobody nominated Washington for President. There was no convention and no caucus.

The legislatures of the states early in 1789 selected presidential electors, and these 69 electors might have voted for anybody for President. There was no instruction of any kind. There had been no candidates.

However, it is significant of the popularity of the man who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen" that all 69 electors voted for Washington.

In 1792 every elector again voted for Washington. He was the only President who received a unanimous vote. One New Hampshire elector in 1820 refused to vote for Monroe, simply to prevent his getting into Washington's class, the father of the Monroe Doctrine receiving the other 231 ballots.

Presidential Electors Free Agents.

In that early day every presidential elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received most votes was to become President and the one who came second was to be vice president.

In 1796 the great fight for President was between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. But no convention and no caucus and no legislature and no mass-meeting had nominated either of them.

People just voted for those two because they were popular leaders. Pennsylvania, as shown by the records kept at Harrisburg, gave Adams 11,552 votes and Jefferson 8,373 votes on the popular ballot, but fourteen of Pennsylvania's presidential electors went for Jefferson and one for Adams.

This will convince you that presidential electors at that time did what the constitution of the United States manifetsly intended they should always do, namely, act as free agents in naming the President.

The vote for President at the beginning was trifling. Only 5,930 ballots were cast in Pennsylvania for Washington in 1789 and 4,576 three years later. The proportion of stay-at-homes was far greater than it is today.

Burr Forces an Amendment.

The battle between Burr and Jefferson in 1800 resulted in an amendment to the constitution. Voters had evidently intended that Jefferson should be President and Burr vice president, but Burr's vote equaled Jefferson's and so the election went to congress where Jefferson won.

The amendmetn to the constitution was passed in time for the 1804 election, which was the first time that men voted for one man for President and one for vice president.

Up to that time nobody was ever nominated by anybody or any convention or caucus for President. Presidential electors voted as they pleased.

The First National Convention.

Then arose old "King Caucus," as he was called. Political parties in congress would hold a caucus to select a standard bearer.

Congressional caucuses continued to name favorites for many years, or until they got to be a scandal, and then the national political convention was born. The first national party convention in America met in Philadelphia in September, 1830.

It was an anti-Masonic party, but its convention failed to nominate a candidate for President to be voted for two years later. The first national convention that really selected a candidate for President gathered at Baltimore in 1831.

It was the National Republican party—you will observe it was not officially called Whig—and that convention nominated Henry Clay for President and John Sergeant, the celebrated Philadelphia lawyer, for vice president.

Seventeen states sent representatives to that convention, which was held a year before the election was to take place. The Democratic party also held its original convention in Baltimore the following May, when Andrew Jackson was nominated.

Clay the First Convention Victim.

Thus it happened that the first presidential election at which candidates were selected by national conventions as we know them today occurred in 1832, when Jackson walloped Clay.

Sixteen years before that Clay had favored conventions against a congressional caucus for choosing presidential nominees. Alas for bold Harry of the West! He fell the first victim of a convention's choice!

Now the machinery for creating a national political convention is quite as well oiled and organized as the machinery for electing the candidate after he is chosen.

When Electors May Bolt.

There is a moral but no legal obligation to compel a presidential elector to vote for the candidate designated at the popular election. Thus Texas four years ago chose a number of men presidential electors on the Democratic ticket. The name Woodrow Wilson did not appear anywhere on the ballot.

Those Texas electors might legally have voted for Connie Mack for President. In the early presidential elections there were dozens of instances where states divided their vote because the electors wanted to do it.

VARIETIES

Three-fifths of the people in Portugal are engaged in agriculture.

The south has relics of extinct mammals which were practically real serpents.

Eighteen thousand bricks can be manufactured by the steam process in ten hours.

Up to date about 2,500 miles of steam railroads in the United States have been electrified.

The working force of the British navy afloat and ashore, aggregates more than 1,000,000 men.

Scientists have estimated that more than 15 per cent of the earth's crust is composed of aluminum.

There are 4,200 species of plants used for commercial purposes. Of these 180 are used for perfumes.

San Francisco's exposition receipts totaled $12,524,000, of which $4,715,000 was taken in at the gates.

The manufacture of street pavements bricks from blast furnace slag is a thing developed in England.

London has 73,500 miles of overhead telegraph and telephone wires and 921,000 miles of underground.

The state of Pennsylvania will plant 10,000 cherry trees this year to provide food for insect-killing birds.

Italian scientists have perfected a highly nutritious bread that is made from partially sprouted grain.

The world's ski jumping record is held by an American, who covered a distance of just under 193 feet.

Three men require six months to make a cashmere shawl, which is worked from 10 goats' fleeces.

The right to elect one member of the Belgian chamber of deputies is allotted to each 40,000 of the population.

In October, 1906, the city of Ghent, Belgium, adopted the first public system of unemployment insurance.

A baby coach built to resemble an automobile has number plate, windshield, lamps, fenders and mud guards.

Cellulose is being recovered from asparagus waste by a process that has been developed by a Hamburg chemist.

More than 20,000 feet of good lumber was made last year from trees caught while floating down the Missouri river.

Venice has supplied its fire department with steam driven engines and tried on petroleum propelled motor boats.

Bronze hose in which there is no rubber, canvas or leather has been invented in Great Britain for handling fuel oil.

China has increased its telegraph lines to a total of about 30,000 miles, of which the government owns more than one-half.

In some parts of Brazil the cat does not thrive, and the rat population is kept down by using a species of small boaconstrictor.

A German electrician asserts he has invented an apparatus by which he can measure one ten-millionth part of a second of time.

Extensive deposits of asbestos with longer fiber than any mineral heretofore known have been discovered in the Transvaal.

Three million dollars has been spent to bring the power of a waterfall 40 miles to Bombay for electric light and power purposes.

In an effort to keep the Germans from crossing the Vistula, several hundred women aided the Russian soldiers to dig trenches.

The word "and" occurs 46,627 times in Holy Scriptures, 10,684 times in the Old Testament and 35,643 times in the New Testament.

The world's highest powered motor ship has been built in Italy for the Brazilian navy, its oil motors developing 6,400-horse power.

Ontario has become the largest gold producing province in Canada, its production last year being 44 per cent of the total of the Dominion.

The wet, flat lands of Ecuador produce a vine yielding a fruit which when dried, forms a sponge regarded as superior to animal sponges.

A Dutch scientist, who has experimented, says that bread can be kept fresh several days at temperatures below freezing or exceeding 104 degrees.

China has the largest bridge in the world, extending five and a quarter miles over an arm of the Yellow sea and being supported on 300 stone arches.

Exploration has proved a long maintained theory that Finnish Lapland contains vast deposits of the highest grade of iron ore, equal, if not superior, to the best Swedish.

The jand, a tree which grows profusely in the Indian Punjab, a very dry region, is chiefly remarkable for its very long tap root, 84 feet in one remarkable specimen and descending vertically 64 feet into the earth.

David R. Francis, ambassador to Russia, began his business career as a messenger boy on the floor of the St. Louis exchange. His boyhood ambition was to drive a stage coach.

Tasmania has no facilities for apple storage, so that the growers have to accept prices offered when the fruit is ready. This year's crop is being sold at prices that are unremunerative.

The first bananas were imported into this country in 1869, and at the present time special machinery is employed to unload them at the fruit wharves, so great are the importations.

To protect engineers' eyes as they look ahead from locomotives a shield has been invented that deflects air and dust past an opening so that no glass is easily blurred by ice or water, if needed.

Believing that he lessens nerve shocks, a Pennsylvania surgeon has a phonograph played as he operates, patients hearing music as they become unconscious and again as consciousness returns.

The snail's mouth is armed with a saw-like tongue, like a long, narrow ribbon, coiled up so that only a part of it comes into use at any one time. Distributed over the surface of this ribbon are tiny teeth.

A St. Louis woman gave an elaborate funeral to her pet canary, Pete. The body was embalmed and placed in an oak coffin, silk lined, and buried in the family plot in the cemetery with appropriate service and floral offerings.

Japan, a thickly populated country with comparatively little waste land, is said to have only 15,000 sheep, which number, by systematic propaganda, the government now hopes to increase to 500,000, mainly to lessen wool imports.

Though a battleship is a "she," an airship is a "he." After some discussion the English war office has settled the sex of the Zeppelin. Hereafter the war office will refer to the German dirigible as 'he' or 'him" in official statements.

Two hundred and twenty-two articles besides rations are carried by British soldiers sent into the trenches, 16 items being worn on the person, 11 carried in the pockets, nine in the haversack, 18 in the valise and nine in the "hold all," besides 16 items of equipment.

The PEACE PAGE

THE HOOSIER IN EXILE

MARTHA HOLDEN.

s a great achievement for a state
me at the age of one hundred
. That is always the signal for
eral celebration and the states
union that have reached the
mark have been proud to
it by special features.
is Indiana's hundredth year,
f the list of invitations from
of its notable citizens, as pub-
in a recent number of the Lit-
Digest, are halfway responded
diana will have a stupendous
coming celebration.
oll of the Hoosiers includes
ations from many of its ablest
and women. Indiana has long
ted for the number of its
r folk, and these have each
ibuted something in his own
ar style. Juliet V. Strauss, the
ghtful country contributor of the
Journal; Elizabeth Miller and
Stratton Porter are among the
who offer characteristically
irements of a renewal of early
ties. The Girl of the Limber-
writes hers from Limberlost
Rome City, Ind.:

where the chewink chewunketn,
where wild grape-vines swing;
where the crawdads are crawl-
the bed of our spring.

where the sun in red glory
Kestrel's tamaracks gray;
where the black bass are leap-
the red-wings are calling all

where the rattlesnake rattles
where the kingfisher rattles also;
where the horned owl is hooting,
it rains at the call of the crow.

where the hairbell is ringing
the bluebell its worship-call
, the vireo preaches,
the hermit his vesper-song
.

where the polecat's perfuming
reas with flowers-scented air;
where in its glory,
we invite you to share.

Tarkington, as usual, invests
with the same Indiana at-
which characterizes The
from Indiana, The Tur-
others of his local fiction.
the same old country of
and sycamores and cornfields
smell-ing woods that you
know; all pretty flattish, un-
wide midland sky; all pretty
homelike. You'll see silos
every barn—there weren't
school—and you'll miss
of the old snake-fences.
you'll miss most of the
and surreys that used to take
to town. It's odd, now-
see the touring-cars stand-
square on Saturdays. But
these things, the county is
the same. In the
find the people walking
church on Sunday in the
maple-trees, as of yore;
sit out on your uncle's
Sunday afternoon, you'll
the baby-carriage go by, on
dinner at grandfather's;
about pushing it may still be
Prince Albert suit, a derby
white satin four-in-hand
towns have changed more
the country has; the big towns
. They aren't so pleasant to
as they used to be; they're
of course, and dirtier; and we
cool, not minding how hard
on the women. Then, too, we
done anything much to clean
city politics—still pretty dirty
way; maybe a little worse than

in your time. We've been building a great deal, of course; but we can't claim to have any architecture to show you, because you've traveled and seen better. We can't claim to have improved enough in the 'arts of living' to astonish you.

"When we get right down to it, all we've got to show you is Home—Home where you came from. Home and Folks. Of course, I'm speaking now without reference to any pageants and celebrations we'll get up for you. I'm speaking only of the part of your visit (if you decide to come) that would be really sentimental; and I wish I might awaken in you a memory of Indiana which would make you feel what Indiana has been in you. If you feel that, there won't be much doubt of your coming back Home."

Kin Hubbard, better known as Abe Martin, calls "Hear ye, hear ye," to the wandering Hoosiers, and in true Abe Martin style invites them home:

"Indianny is a hundred years ole this year, an' th' anniversary'll be celebrated in ever' county in th' state. T' all her sons an' daughters now scattered over th' United States old Brown county extends a warm invitation t' return an' see th' changes. If you're married an' livin' in Iowa, or doin' well in Youngstown, Ohio, if you're hangin' on in New York, or livin' in Minnesoty; if you're workin' in a automobile factory in Detroit, or stayin' in Kansas; if you're teachin' school in the Philippines, or solicitin' fer a vacuum-cleaner in Illinois; if you're jest doin' fine in Texas, or on th' hummer in Oregon; if you're high up in th' councils of th' nation, or a rear admiral on a busy-bee coffee urn—no matter where you are or what you're doin', come home fer a visit. Come home an' see all th' new cement work, th' new verandas, th' railroad at Helmsburg an' th' sideburns of your early playmates, th' reclaimed table lands an' perpendicular apple farms. Hotel an' nickel the-ater accommodateions fer all."

James Whitcomb Riley's tribute forms the fitting climax to the list of invitations from the literary folk of Indiana:

The Hoosier in Exile—a toast
That by its very sound
Moves us, at first, to tears almost,
And sympathy profound;
But musing for a little space,
We lift the glass and smile,
And poise it with a royal grace—
The Hoosier in Exile!

The Hoosier in Exile, forsooth!
For though his steps may roam
The earth's remotest bounds, in truth
His heart is ever home!
Oh, loyal still to every tie
Of native fields and streams,
His boyhood friends, and paths whereby
He finds them in his dreams!

Though he may fare the thronging maze
Of alien city streets,
His thoughts are set in grassy ways
And woodlands' cool retreats;
Forever, clear and sweet above
The traffic's roar and din,
In breezy groves he hears the dove,
And is at peace within.

When newer friends and generous hands
Advance him, he returns
Due gratefulness, yet, pausing, stands
As one who strangely yearns
To pay still further thanks, but sighs
To think he knows not where,
Till—like as life—with misty eyes
He sees his mother there.

The Hoosier in Exile? Ah, well,
Accept the phrase, but know
The Hoosier heart must ever dwell
Where orchard blossoms grow
The whitest, apples reddest, and,
In corn-lands, mile on mile,
The old homesteads forever stand—
"The Hoosier in Exile!"

YES. "THE DOCTOR" SAVED THE BABY'S LIFE

THE BABY WHO POSED FOR THIS FAMOUS PAINTING, "THE DOCTOR," IS STILL ALIVE AND LIVING IN PHILADELPHIA.

If you have ever visited a physician's office you have seen a picture of "The Doctor," a copy of which is reproduced here. And no doubt you have often wondered whether or not the fight the tense-faced physician was waging for the life of the baby was successful. Well, it was. That baby is still alive and has a baby of her own.

The baby who posed for the sick child in that famous painting, is now Mrs. J. S. Darrie, says the Kansas City Star. She is a Belgian refugee and is now living in Philadelphia with her husband and little son. The painting was made 25 years ago by her uncle, Sir Luke Fildes, and it is only necessary to look at the picture of the painter to know that he used himself as a model for the doctor.

Mrs. Darrie and her husband, J. Strumpen Darrie, with their young son Luke, were driven from Antwerp, Belgimu, in September, 1914, when the German army swept through and besieged Antwerp. They went to England with thousands of other Belgian refugees and from there came to this country. Professor Darrie was instructor with the Belgian Royal Naval association, and on departing from England for New York was offered the management of a school of languages in Philadelphia.

In the painting, "The Village Wedding," another famous painting by Sir Luke, the woman throwing the old shoe was the younger sister of the artist, Ada Fildes, who is the mother of Mrs. Darrie. An aunt of Mrs. Darrie, now living in England, was the model for the bride. Mrs. Darrie was but a child when "The Village Wedding" was completed.

The masterpiece of Sir Luke was "The Doctor." In this picture Mrs. Darrie, then a baby, was posed as the sick child which was receiving the ministration of the family physician.

Mrs. Darrie says her uncle, the painter, is becoming feeble and doing no work other than a bit of portraiture. "The Doctor" won for him a prize of one-quarter million dollars offered by Sir Henry Tate, who gave the famous Tate galleries. She also gave the information, not generally known, that Sir Luke was the painter of the popular picture, "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?"

Regarding some of Sir Luke's other paintings, Mrs. Darrie said:

"My uncle and Charles Dickens were very close friends. My uncle illustrated Dickens' unfinished novel, Edwin Drood. When Dickens died my uncle painted the picture, 'The Vacant Chair,' as a memorial to his lifelong friend. A number of his other paintings which have become masterpieces are 'The Widower' and 'The Return of the Penitent.'"

The Darries expect to return to Belgium after the war, as they have valuable property holdings at and near Antwerp. Mrs. Darrie was a resident of Belgium for ten years prior to coming to this country. It was while working in dramatic art that she met her husband, then a professor at the University of Ghent.

OUR Correspondents

"There is little difference between one landscape and another, but there is all the difference in the beholder," says Felix Jones, Va. "We need not journey to Switzerland for scenery, when it is all beauty about us. The simplest truth in nature may teach us the highest wisdom, if we will learn aright. Literary masterpieces have been written within the walls of prisons. Poe says, 'Beauty excites the sensitive soul to tears.' Thus a beautiful landscape is accompanied by that strangely happy, sad mood which whispers of beauties now unknown. Nature seems never to be in the present, but leads us on to higher and to nobler thoughts."

"I am an old soldier who has read the Blade for 35 years," says W. S. Buchanan, Clarissa, Tenn. "I served as first sergeant in Co. C, 13th Tenn. cavalry. I am 82 years old, and have ten children, 45 grandchildren and 15 great grandchildren. I was in the fighting when John Morgan was killed at Greenville, Tenn., and when Wm. Morgan was captured at Kingsport. In the fight at Morristown, Tenn., there were 92 killed. I came to N. C. in 1865 with a party of soldiers bearing the stars and stripes into Mitchell county."

Miller McVay, sends a song, Hoosier Phrases, which he used to sing 70 years ago. It is a record of slang phrases of that day, as intelligible to us now as "I should worry," and like expressions will be to the young people 70 years hence.

Miss P. W., W. Va., writes, "I was traveling for several months last year, and felt completely lost without the Blade. My grandfather and my father have taken it as far back as I can remember."

Mrs. D. E. Whiteside, Buffalo, N. Y., has a hobby of collecting poems. She has over 5,000.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

EGGS A LA ANNECY—Hard boil six eggs, shell and cut them in halves lengthwise, remove the yolks and mash them to a paste. Peel and chop fine one-quarter of a pound of fresh mushrooms, put them in a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls of butter and 10 drops of onion juice and saute until golden brown; add the mashed egg yolks and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, season to taste with salt and pepper and stir in two well beaten eggs, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cream. When the consistence of a soft scramble fill the halved whites with the mixture and serve on a buttered toast.

PRUNE WHIP—Pick over and thoroughly wash a half pound of prunes; drain, cover with fresh, cold water and soak over night. Cook in a double boiler until very tender, then set aside to cool. Remove the pits and rub the prunes through a sieve. Beat with them a half cupful of sugar and stir over the fire for five minutes, beating vigorously, then set aside until cool. Whip the whites of five eggs to a stiff dry froth, mix thoroughly but lightly with the prunes, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and heap in a slightly buttered baking dish. Bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven, set aside and serve very cold with a custard sauce.

WHITE CUSTARD.—The whites of three eggs well beaten with a pinch of salt and one pint of sweet milk. Bake in cups like caramel custards. When cold, serve with shaved maple sugar and whipped cream.

CHOCOLATE CHARLOTTE.—Line a mold with lady fingers. Dissolve one heaping tablespoonful powdered gelatine with half cupful boiling water. Put one heaping tablespoonful grated chocolate into a saucepan, add two tablespoonfuls boiling water and two tablespoonfuls sugar; stir till smooth, then add one gill hot milk, the dissolved gelatine, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, half a cupful powdered sugar and two cupfuls whipped cream. Mix gently until it begins to thicken. Pour into the prepared mold and set away in a cool place. Turn out and serve with chopped lemon jelly.

RED PEPPER SALAD.—This needs one or two sweet red peppers. These are halved, divested of seeds and white veins and with a sharp knife cut into the thinnest strips. Some blanched lettuce leaves are arranged in the salad dish, the peppers sprinkled over them and a French dressing over all.

GRAPE JUICE PARFAIT.—Beat one cupful of whipping cream, one-half cupful of grape juice and strained juice of one lemon until thick. Cook one cupful of sugar in one-third of a cupful of water till it spins a thread, then pour in a fine stream onto two whites of eggs beaten stiffly and beat till foamy and cold, then fold in cream mixture into the meringue. Freeze.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND

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LOVE is not that which makes a man madly yearn to hold a woman in his arms, but that which makes him calmly willing to go through life just holding her by the hand.

Every man wants all that's coming to him—and his enemies hope he'll get it.

Most bachelors regard the feminine passion for letter writing as a vicious mania and look upon the postman as their mortal enemy.

No, dearie, love is not blind, only nearsighted; and marriage is the great optician, warranted to dispel all illusions and make all defects perfectly clear.

"Love" is what makes a man go to sleep at night with the firm determination never to see a girl again—and wake up next morning wondering feverishly how long it will be before he can decently dare to telephone her.

After a quarrel the sweetest memory a woman can have is that of the bitter thing she left unsaid.

Just now the average wife is getting awful tired of hearing her husband tell what he would do if he were "President," while she sits patiently by and makes over her last year's bathing suit.

POETS' CORNER

Seein' Things at Night.

I ain't afeard of snakes, or toads, or
bugs, or worms, or mice,
And things that girls are skeered of
I think are awful nice;
I'm pretty brave, I guess, an' yet I
hate to go to bed,
For when I'm tucked up warm and
snug and when my prayers are
said,
Mother tells me happy dreams and
takes away the light,
And leaves me lyin' all alone an'
seein' things at night.

Sometimes they're in the corners,
sometimes they're by the door,
Sometimes they're all a standin' in
the middle of the floor;
Sometimes they're sittin' down, sometimes they're walking round,
So softly and so creepy like, they
never make a sound.
Sometimes they are as black as ink,
an' other times they're white,
But the color ain't no difference when
you're seein' things at night.

Lucky thing I ain't a girl, or I'd be
skeered to death;
Bein' I'm a boy, I duck my head an'
hold my breath.
An' I am, oh, so sorry I'm a naughty
boy, an' then
I promise to be better an' I say my
prayers again.
Gran'ma tells me that's the only way
to make it right
When a feller has been wicked an'
sees things at night.

And then when other naughty boys
would coax me into sin
I try to hush the tempter's voice that
urges me within.
And when there's pie for supper an'
cakes that's big and nice,
I want to, but I don't pass my plate
for them things twice.
No, rather let starvation wipe me
slowly out of sight,
Than I should keep a livin' on an'
seein' things at night.

Gettysburg.

By Darlon Harvey.

"Thank God," a southern veteran said,
"in peace we meet today,
Where once you wore the northern
blue and I the southern gray;
Here on this field at Gettysburg in
eighteen sixty-three,
When you fought under General Meade
and I fought under Lee.

"'Twas here we Johnnies faced you
"Yanks met here as foe meets foe,
Both battled for a sincere cause just
fifty years ago.
Here on this mound I lost my arm,
my right arm, as you see,
No hatred, brother, though you see
'twas you that wounded me.

"I may, perhaps, have caused the
death of many boys in blue,
My musket was my own defense, my
aim was ever true.
We love and friendship cast aside in
all engagements then,
Though in opposing ranks, perchance,
were father, brother, friend.

"Lee's searching, dark eyes scanned
the scene; Meade met his withering gaze,
Defiantly each gave command as on
the battle raged;
The smoke from cannons veiled the
sky, the whizzing missiles flew,
And tore their way through ranks of
gray and through the lines of
blue.

"Upon the ground where near we
stand the frenzied forces met;
The carnage wrought by shell and
ball, in memory lingers yet;
The blood of fallen heroes dyed the
soil we tread today,
Where side by side, in crimson pools
lay both the blue and gray.

"Oh, those, the stormiest times of
war, and Gettysburg the scene,
Where shot and shell in torrents fell,
death dealing in extreme;
Undauntingly did Meade and Lee
their silver sabres wield,
Till Lee's army, torn and shattered,
was driven from the field.

"We meet to view the battleground
where fell the fallen braves,
Though time has left but few earmarks except their silent graves;
Here veterans of the north and south,
decrepit, maimed and gray,
In fellowship—neath stars and stripes
are clasping hands today.

The Old House at Home.

The old house at home, where my
forefathers dwelt,
Where a child at the feet of my
mother I knelt,
Where she taught me that prayer, and
she read me that page
Which, if infancy lisped, is the solace
of age.
My heart, 'mid all changes, wherever
I roam,
Never loses its love for the old house
at home.

It was not for its splendor that dwelling was dear,
It was not that the gay or the noble
lived there,
But the porch, with wild rose and
with woodbine entwined,
And the sweet-scented jasmine that
waved in the wind.
Oh, dearer to me than proud turret
or dome
Are the halls of my father and the
old house at home.

But now that old house is no dwelling for me,
The home of a stranger it now shall
be.
And no more shall I view nor rove as
a guest
O'er those evergreen fields which my
father possessed.
Yet still in my slumbers sweet visions
will come
Of the days that are past and the old
house at home.

Trees.

Cowper.

Nor less attractive is the woodland
scene,
Diversified with trees of every
growth,
Alike, yet various. Here the gray,
smooth trunks
Of ash, or lime, or beech, distinctly
shine
Within the twilight of their distant
shades;
There, lost behind a rising ground,
the wood
Seems sunk, and shortened to its topmost boughs.
No tree in all the grove but has its
charms
Though each its hue peculiar; paler
some
And of a wannish gray; the willow
such,
And poplar, that with silver lines his
leaf,
And ash, far-stretching his umbrageous arms;
Of deeper green the elm; and deeper
still
Lord of the woods, the long-surviving
oak.
Some glossy-leaved and shining in
the sun,
The maple, and the beech of oily nuts
Prolific, and the lime at dewy eve
Diffusing odors, nor unnoted pass
The sycamore, capricious in attire,
Now green, now tawny, and ere autumn yet
Have changed the woods, in scarlet
honors bright.

GOVERNMENT COTTON CONSUMPTION REPORT

Washington, June 16.—The census bureau reports 574,867 bales of lint cotton consumed in the United States during May compared with 531,716 bales in April and 493,697 bales in May, 1915. Total consumption for the season to date, Aug. 1, 1915, to May 31, 1916, amounted to 5,335,573 bales, compared with 4,585,523 bales last year.

The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground.

When the cry came, off to war,
To the front we proudly bore
Dear old glory, and we followed it
Amidst the rattling of the rifles and
the cannons' roar.
In the hail of shot and shell
Comrades all around us fell,
But not once was lowered in the dust,
My boys, the dear old flag we loved
so well.

The old flag that never touched the
ground, boys,
The old flag that never touched the
ground.
Though shot and shell fell around,
boys,
The dear old flag was never downed.
The old flag never touched the ground,
boys,
Far to the front 'twas ever found.
She's been in many a fix since seventeen seventy-six,
But the old flag has never touched
the ground.

In the fiercest of the fight,
Gleaming proudly in the light,
At the front the stars and stripes were
beckoning us
To strike a manly blow for freedom
and for right.
Dear old flag, we bow to thee,
Emblem sweet of liberty,
May you ever wave as you deserve,
A sign of peace and power o'er land
and sea.

The Faded Coat of Blue.

My brave boy! he sleeps
In his faded coat of blue,
In a lonely grave unknown
Lies the heart that beat so true;
He sank, faint and hungry,
Among the famished brave
And they laid him, sad and lonely,
Within his nameless grave.

Chorus.

No more the bugle calls the weary one;
Rest, noble spirit, in thy grave unknown!
For we'll find you and know you
Among the good and true,
Where a robe of white is given
For the faded coat of blue!

He cried "Give me water
And just a little crumb,
And my mother she will bless you
Through all the years to come.
Oh, tell my sweet sister,
So gentle, good and true,
That I'll meet her up in heaven
In my faded coat of blue."

No dear one was nigh him
To close his mild blue eyes,
And no gentle one was by him
To give him sweet replies.
No stone marks the lowly sod
O'er my lad so brave and true!
In his lowly grave he sleeps,
In his faded coat of blue.

Barney McCoy.

I am going far away, Nora, darling,
And leaving such an angel far behind,
'Twould break the heart in two
Which I fondly gave to you,
For no other is so loving, true and
kind.

Chorus.

Then come to my arms, Nora, darling,
Bid you friends and dear old Ireland
good-bye,
For it's happy we will be
In that dear land of the free,
Living happy with your Barney McCo.

I would go with you now, Barney
darling,
But the reason I have told you oft
before,
'Twould break my mother's heart
If from her I had to part
And go roaming with you, Barney
McCoy.

I am going far away, Nora, darling,
Just as true as there's a God whom I
adore,
And remember what I say,
Though it's to the judgment day,
You will never see your Barney any
more.

I would go along with you, Barney,
darling,
If my mother and the rest of them
were there,
For I know we would be blest
In that dear land of the west,
Living happy with you, Barney McCoy.

I am going far away, Nora, darling,
For the ship is anchored safely in the
bay,
And before tomorrow's sun
You will hear the signal gun,
So be ready, it will carry us away.

Opportunity.

Master of human destines am I;
Fame, Love and Fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and, passing
by
Hovel and mart, and palace, soon or
late
I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise
before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every
state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save Death; but those who doubt or
hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore,
I answer not, and I return no more!

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

o all the good you can,
n all the ways you can,
o all the people you can,
ast as long as you can.

bject of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A Teacher's Letter.

ave a letter in the Peace Page, a
time ago, written about good so-
by Bonnie Burns, which im-
me very much.
subject which I am very much
ested in is how to make rural life
ctive to the boys and girls, which,
is the most important problem
onnected with country life in the
United States—that of keeping on the
the ambitious, intelligent, capa-
young men and women. In many
rts of America, especially sec-
ns where great cities abound, those
the people, highly talented, leave
country at the earliest possible mo-
nt and betake themselves to the
.

hen they develop their talent and
ge to urban civilization those en-
ts and those intellectual and moral
ers which would have been so serv-
ble to the rural communities they
ve left.

ne should blame these young men
young women. They are merely seeking
what seems to them the best sphere
happiness and service. They leave
farm because they do not find there
opportunities they need. They think
life empty, narrow, isolated,
monotonous and full of drudgery.
second problem is that of develop-
on the farm an aggressive, yet cul-
ed personality. The city not only
s away the best, but it also pre-
s more opportunities for shaping
nest, forceful character.
the farm life satisfying in the
best meaning of the word and boys
girls will stay on the farm and
develop more completely their nat-
powers. If city life is more at-
ctive they will go to the city. We
should endeavor to keep the young
ople away from the city as much as
ssible, for many a good boy and girl
s been ruined there.
Along with the discovery of the
ils have come many plans for reme-
ing conditions in the country so that
life may retain a fair share of
wealth and develop it to the fullest
possibility. Drudgery has been
liminated by inventions and labor-
ving machines. Farm life has been
ade more interesting by the formula-
on of a science of agriculture and
the consequent lifting of farming to the
dignity of a profession.
The problem of loneliness is one of
the most difficult to contend with in
any rural vicinity.
When it farming is profitable, digni-
fied and interesting, will it compensate
for the depressing absence of human
society?
We are naturally social creatures.
Within the last few years many
strides have been at work to destroy
the isolation of farm life. Improvement
in roads, the use of autos, interurban
railway lines, the rural telephone, rural
mail delivery, parcel post, the agricultural fair, the grange, the consolidated school — all this is doing wonders in bringing farm homes closer together and in providing that social intercourse which human hearts crave. A great responsibility rests with the teachers in the rural districts. The teacher can bring into prominence those studies that bear directly upon farm life, agriculture, nature study and manual training. The school room should be a social center.

One of the most powerful factors in making rural life less lonely is the improvement in the country home library and the development of the reading habit among country people. One of the truest services the rural teacher can render his community is in instilling in his pupils a love for books. Books are not people, but they are the nearest substitutes.

Country people think they have not time to read. The average countryman has more time to read than the city dweller, especially in the winter-time. And Sunday is theirs. For Sunday is not so sacred that we dare not read good books. The rural teachers throughout the country should become more conscious that their efficiency and the wellbeing of the school depend greatly upon the close relationship of home and teacher and upon the co-operation of the parent.—H. D. Somerville, Sandyville, W. Va.

In the Hills.

I live on an isolated farm among the hills of North Alabama. As I see but few people, I do get so lonely sometimes, for my books and papers are almost my sole companions outside of my work, so I wonder if among the readers of the dear old Blade there are any who would exchange cards or letters with me. I surely would appreciate them.

I can say I have found some very pleasant friendships through the medium of correspondence. I am 26 years of age, the daughter of a Civil war veteran who just a short time ago made his last grand surrender. He was an honor to his family, absolutely without fear, an earnest student of all things worth while in life. How much I miss him words can never tell. I attended the reunion at Birmingham recently and the dear old heroes of the lost cause made a grand as well as a pathetic sight. But how the old eyes brightened when the beloved strains of their "Dixie" sounded forth from the numerous bands.—Addie Lee, Haleyville, Ala.

A Nature Letter.

June is the month of roses—the loveliest month of all the year. She smiles on her new gowned world with an infinite air of pride and tenderness; she breathes her soft beauty on the tiny buds and petals, causing them to burst forth in fragrant beauty; she sends her cool breezes and pleasant shadows to awaken the sleeping grasses on the hillside.

There is nothing to compare with life in the country in the good old summer time. I like to watch the sun as it rises majestically above the hilltops. I like to see the treetops swaying to the breeze and listen to the singing of the birds as they flit from tree to tree, calling in happy glee to their comrades. I like to watch the moon sailing serenely across the heavens, bathing the slumbering world in its mellow, radiant light and casting shimmering rays of brightness over the rippling waters. I like to view the works of nature with no towering city structures to shut out their tranquil beauties.

Ruth Miller, I wish you success as an author. I, too, would like to be one. But that isn't my first and only ambition. I wrote that to the Blade some months ago. I am 17 years of age.—Mattie Clark, Lansing, Mich.

Caste.

Having just read Bonnie Burns' letter I wish to ask you, Bonnie, is it good logic to give the impression of caste? What about the fellow being who is down? Do you believe it is right to kick him down further and shun him, or help him up and show him mercy by setting a good example before him and others.

In the past year I have been very fortunate in being thrown among people in all phases and walks of life, and there's good among all, if we look for it. Lilies can grow out of mire. There are lovely red roses that can bloom from a thorny way, if they are given a little thought, pruning and care. It broadens the mind to meet with and live and work among all classes. One cannot understand the human people as a whole, until you study them, from the poorest laborer of the slums of our cities, to the millionaire in his mansion. To have friends one must be friendly to all.

R. E. L. of Florida, I was very much interested in your letter. Zelpha Howell, I like cheery letters like yours. Uncle Mack of Mich., as you love birds, I'll tell you about some flickers which have a nest in a sweet apple tree in our garden. Their nest is in a hole about 12 inches deep in the tree. The eggs were about the size of partridge eggs and looked like glass eggs. Now, they have hatched into six of the cutest little birds. They haven't opened their eyes yet, but one can see the eye through the tough skin over it. They haven't the least bit of down on them. The old bird never goes into the nest without waking them all up and talking to them first. Olive Branch, Violet Gray, Cherokee Girl, give us some more letters.—Chessaning Girl, Mich.

Poems Wanted.

Maggie Murphy and Under the Snow, to Mrs. Gertrude Sewall, New Wilmington, Pa.

Redwing, to Arthur Newcome, Wagener, Ind.

A Child's Dream, to Mrs. F. M. White, White Pine, W. Va.

The Green Mountain Justice.

Over the Hill to the Foorhouse, to Mrs. Edna Adrian, Stockport, O.

The Betsey poems to Mrs. Lucy Pheasant, Calvin, Pa.

How Big Was Alexander, Pa?

Sir Almyr Was a Doughty Knight.

Parson Bray, and Books of the Bible in Rhyme, to Pearl Whitt, Canebrake, W. Va.

The Butcher Boy, to Gussie Nealon, Mannington, W. Va.

Faraway, and Cold Is the Hearthstone, to O. K. Towner, Avoca, N. Y.

WALKS 11,000 MILES; WINS $8,000 PURSE

F. L. Balkan has arrived in San Francisco, after covering 11,000 miles in 2½ years' continuous walk. He did it for a reward of $8,000 offered by a Cleveland athletic club to the man who could walk a circuit of 11,000 miles, including all the states around the Allegheny mountains, then down to New Orleans, up the Atlantic coast to Boston and then across to San Francisco.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Nature's Helpers.

I am a boy, 18 years old, and live in West Virginia. I enjoy nature study. You all know a ripe peach is delicious. Mother Nature cares more for the stone that you throw away than for the pretty blossoms or the delicious fruit. She knows what a precious thing is stored away in the stone.

Do you know her secret? Have you helped her by throwing the stone away? Can you tell how birds and squuirrels help her. Nature has other helpers, too. Jack Frost is one of them. How does he help? The wind is another; he shakes down nuts, blows along the silken down of the milkweed, fills the winged sails of maple leaves with seeds and scatters the harvest of many grasses far and wide.

Boys and girls, give us some good letters on nature study, as I enjoy them very much.—F. R. S., Mattie, West Virginia.

An Auto Trip.

I am a boy 15 years old on November 2. Have I a twin? I live on a farm 45 miles northwest of Indianapolis, Ind. Last August mly father, mother, my uncle's family and myself took a trip to Kentucky in automobiles.

We started from home at 5:50 on the morning of August 17. We were in Indianapolis at 7 o'clock. We stayed all night the first night 20 miles south of Louisville, Ky., or 194 miles from home. We reached our destination the 19th, because we were in the rain for two days and the roads were very bad in the hills, but the scenery was beautiful.

We were within eight miles of Mammoth Cave, but did not go to it. After staying at my uncle's brother's home a few days, we went to my grandfather's home and started home on the morning of the 29th, arriving the next evening at 6 o'clock. We had fine roads all the way home. We traveled 784 miles.—Clinton Bryant, Darlington, Indiana.

Flag in the Mountain.

My home is located on a ridge 579 feet above sea level. From the summit of this ridge are fine views of the surrounding country. To the west are the beautiful Tuscarora mountains, while to the east can be seen the rugged Buffalo mountains. The highest point of these mountains is "Round Top," across the blue Juniata from Newport. On this high point a flag of U. S. A. was placed during the Spanish-American war, and for many miles around one could see the Stars and Stripes.

I will be 20 years old, June 19, and would enjoy letters and cards.—Elmer M. Little, Marklesville, Pa.

A Bird Missionary.

Every time I read in the boys and girls' column, I am glad to see that so many are bird lovers. I will tell you of an experience I had. A few days ago I was walking along a road with a friend of mine. He was the first to notice a robin on a nest. On seeing this, he picked up a stone and was going to throw it at the bird.

I talked to him before he threw the stone, telling him that the robin is having a hard time to get along as it is, with the snow and freezing weather. He threw the stone on the ground as I told him that all boys should make nesting places instead of throwing stones and destroying their own made nests in the crotch of some tree. While going past his home the next evening, I heard someone pounding. I went around back of the house, and there he was making a very good birdhouse. I stayed awhile and helped him make it.

If all of us boys and girls were friends of the birds and wild animals, and protected what animals and bird life that is left, I think we would have a very different United States. I walk one mile to school and am in the sophomore class. I like to read every word on the Peace Page and enjoy the continued stories. A friend to all the bird friends.—Shorty from Ohio.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Katherine V. Rorrer, Vesta, Va., is an only child who loves the birds.

Relda Burton, Thomasville, N. C., says that they had a celebration of Mothers' Day in their church. All the young people decorated the church, and after the service they took the flowers, marched to the cemetery, and placed them upon the graves of the mothers who are gone.

Annie Belle Warlick, Candler, N. C., has not walked in almost a year. She would enjoy your greetings.

Lucy Barker, Glade Springs, Va., lives near the middle fork of the Holston river. Lucy is a bird lover, and she grows her own bird houses. How? She plants gourds, and when they are ripe, she dries them, and makes a hole in the side of each for a door. Lucy is one of eleven brothers and sisters. One of her brothers is in the army.

Mary Smith, Mary Cain and Etta Vandall, of Grace, W. Va., ask for cards.

Cecelia Young, Gaines, W. Va., enjoyed the letter of "Short" of Colorado.

Rachel Eberley, Piercetown, Ind., thinks it shows bad manners to chew gum in church.

Maud Peebles, Candler, N. C., lives in the mountain region of North Carolina, and loves to sew.

Mary Sue and Hazel McElrath, Candler, N. C., are two little sisters who live near the foot of Mount Pisgah.

Martha Brothers, Westover, Pa., has a good hobby, helping her mother.

Olive Branch writes: "Please enroll me in your bird club, for I certainly love my feathered friends. The nest I wrote of now has four birds in it."

Admiral Jellicoe, of the British navy, was the champion gunner of the service when he was a midshipman.

Forty per cent of the estimated available waterpower of the United States is located in the Pacific coast states.

This is "PAWNEE BILL"

BOYS! GIRLS! Here's Something For You—FREE—From PAWNEE BILL

Just send me your name and I'll send you the "Thrilling Story of My Life" in the Wild West, and I'll also tell you how I am going to give beautiful Shetland ponies to dozens of the boys and girls who read my story. Remember, you get the story without a cent of cost, and you can get a fine, gentle Shetland pony FREE, too.

PAWNEE BILL Will Send You His Thrilling Life Story FREE

My FREE BOOK also will tell you just how you can get a nice Shetland pony without paying a single penny for him. I have a lot of fine, gentle ponies and want to give them all to deserving boys and girls. Wouldn't you just love to have one of these likable fellows—the finest playmate ever for any boy or girl? Just think of the fun you would have riding and driving him! Besides telling you how to get a pony, remember my book also tells about my life in the Wild West. Send me your name right away.

Write PAWNEE BILL, 510 Capital Building, Topeka, Kansas.

PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.

Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irregular, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sanative Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.

The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough to women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Tennessee Climate.

Please tell me something about the climate of the state of Tenenssee.—L. E. P., Rushville, Ind.

Tennessee has a double climate, one resulting from elevation and the other from latitude. The great difference in elevation gives to the part of the state lying on the Mississippi river the climate of the highlands of Louisiana, while the mountainous region of the state has the climate of Montreal. The extremes of heat and cold are less, though the mean temperature is the same. The winters are milder and the summers are cooler. The winters are usually cold enough in the northern half of the state to secure ice. The average annual amount of precipitation is about 50 inches, and includes rain, hail, snow and sleet and melted snow.

Agriculture is the leading industry of Tennessee, the leading crops being Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, oats, hay, fruits and vegetables. There is also much attention given to the breeding of live stock. Much coal is mined, most of it being bituminous. Other minerals mined in this state are iron ore, phosphate rock, zinc ores, lead, fluor spar, barytes, iron pyrite and manganese, lithographic stone, hydraulic rock, roofing slates, potters' clay, petroleum and red variagated marble.

Bertha M. Clay.

Will you kindly give a sketch of the life of Bertha M. Clay?—B. B. C., Greene, N. Y.

The true name of Bertha M. Clay is Charlotte M. Braeme. She was born in London over 60 years ago and died a number of years since. Her first book was published sometime in the latter sixties, its title being "Tales From the Diary of a Sister of Mercy." This was soon followed by two other books, "Golden Gates" and "Angels' Visits." "Dora Thorne" was published in 1883, and because of the demand for books by this author, the publishers resorted to the practice of having novels written to order over her name.

The Mexican Trouble.

I would like to know something about the trouble between Mexico and the United States and how it started.—C. G., New London, Wis.

The trouble between this country and Mexico started when several American sailors who had landed on Mexican soil at Tampico to buy gasoline were arrested and imprisoned. In April, 1914, President Wilson instructed the secretary of the navy to make a demonstration at Tampico. An apology had been demanded from Huerta, the Mexican dictator, which included a salute to the United States flag. This Huerta refused to do, and Wilson appealed to congress April 20 to give his authority to use force in bringing about an apology. Congress granted it.

Rear Admiral Fletcher seized the Vera Cruz customs house the following day by landing marines who captured it. Four Americans were killed and a score were wounded before General Maas, the Mexican officer in command, withdrew. Troops under Brigadier General Funston relieved the marines shortly and held the city of Vera Cruz until November 22, when they withdrew from Mexican soil.

At a conference of representatives from the most influential South American countries and this country it was decided to recognize Carranza as provisional president of Mexico in an effort to bring order out of chaos.

Large Colleges.

Please give the names of the most important colleges of this country and the president of each.—W. U., Manitou Beadi, Mich.

The larger colleges and universities of the United States, with their presidents, are as follows: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Charles C. Thach; Amherst college, Alexander Meklejohn; Annapolis and Baltimore University, Thomas Fell; Berea College, Wm. G. Frost; Boston University, Lemuel Herbert Murlin; Bryn Mawr College, M. C. Thomas; Bucknell University, John H. Harris; Carlisle Indian School, Oscar H. Lipps; Carnegie Institute of Technology, A. A. Hamerschlag; Case School of Applied Science, Charles H. Howe; Columbia University, N. M. Butler; Cornell University, Jacob G. Schurman; Dartmouth College, Ernest Fox Nichols; Fordham University, Rev. Joseph A. Mulry; Georgetown College, M. B. Adams; Georgetown University, Very Rev. A. J. Donlon; Hampton N. & A. I., Rev. H. B. Frissell; Harvard University, Abbott Lawrence Lowell; Howard University, Stephen M. Newman; Illinois State Normal University, D. Feinley; Indiana University, William L. Bryan; Iowa State C. A. & M. Arts, Raymond A. Pearson; Johns Hopkins University, Frank G. Goodnow; Kansas State Agricultural College, Henry J. Waters; Leland Stanford, Ray Lyman Wilbur; Louisiana State University, Thomas D. Boyd; Mass. Insti. Tech., Richard C. MacLaurin; Michigan Agricultural College, Frank K. Kedzie; New York University, Elmer E. Brown; Northwestern University, Abram W. Harris; Oberlin College, Henry C. King; Ohio Northern University, Rev. Albert E. Smith; Ohio State University, W. O. Thompson; Ohio University, Alston Ellis; Oklahoma Agri. and Mech. College, J. J. Cantwell; Oregon State Agri. College, Wm. J. Kerr; Penna. State College, Edwin E. Sparks; Pratt Institute, Charles M. Pratt; Princeton University, J. G. Hibben; Purdue University, Winthrop E. Stone; Smith College, Marion L. Burton; State College of Washington, Enoch A. Bryan; state University of Iowa, Thos. H. MacBride; St. Louis University, Bernard J. Otting; Syracuse University, James R. Day; Teachers' College, J. E. Russell; Temple University, Russell H. Conwell; Tufts College, Herman C. Bumpus; Tulane University, Robert Sharp; Tuskegee Institute; University of Alabama, G. H. Denny; University of California, Benj. Ide Wheeler; University of Chicago, Harry P. Judson; University of Cincinnati, Charles W. Dabney; University of Illinois, E. J. James; University of Kansas, Frank Strong; University of Michigan, H. B. Hutchins; University of Minnesota, George E. Vincent; University of Missouri, Albert R. Hill; University of Nebraska, Samuel Avery; University of Oklahoma, Stratton D. Brooks; University of Pennsylvania, Edgar F. Smith; University of Pittsburgh, Samuel R. McCormick; University of South California, George F. Bovard; University of Tennessee, Brown Ayres; University of Texas, William James Bante; University of Washington, Harry Suzzallo; University of Wisconsin, Charles R. Van Hise; Valparaiso University, Henry B. Brown; Washington University, David F. Houston; Wellesley College, Ellen F. Pendleton; West Virginia University, Frank B. Trotter; Yale University, Arthur T. Hadley.

Some Divorce Laws.

Please give in detail the divorce laws of the states of Wisconsin, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina.—S. M., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Residence required in Georgia before obtaining a divorce is one year. Causes for absolute divorce in addition to adultery, a cause in all the states giving divorce, are as follows: Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, and relationship within prohibited degrees.

Residence in North Carolina is two years, and causes are pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, and husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.

In South Carolina no divorces are granted.

Residence necessary in Tennessee is two years, and causes are former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the state and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, and at the discretion of the court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment, or neglect to provide and habitual drunkenness.

In Wisconsin the residence required is one year and the causes are felony (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years, and cruelty and neglect to provide in the discretion of the court. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage, where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.

Ralph W. Emerson.

Will you kindly give a biography of Ralph Waldo Emerson in these columns?—H. B. F., Fairmount, Ga.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was born in Boston, May 25, 1803. In his eighth year, on the death of his father, he was sent to oneof the public grammar schools of that city, and soon qualified to enter the Latin school. He entered Harvard in 1817, and graduated in August, 1821. His first attempts at literary composition were made while in the Latin school. Although records do not show that Mr. Emerson held high rank in his class, yet he received a Bowdoin prize twice for dissertations and another prize for declamation. He was also the poet of his class on class day. For five years he taught school. In 1826 he was "appointed to preach" by the Middlesex Association of Preachers. His health failing, he went south, spending the winter in Florida and South Carolina.

In March, 1829, he was ordained as colleague of Henry Ware at the Second Unitarian Church of Boston. He was the eighth in succession of a consecutive line of ministers. In December, 1832, he sailed for Europe and remained abroad nearly a year. It was on his return, and during the winter of 1833-34, that Mr. Emerson began his career as a lecturer, his first lecture being on the subject of "Water," at the Mechanics' Institute, in Boston. In 1840, The Dial, a quarterly, was published. Emerson appeared among the distinguished editors of the periodical.

His essays have been collected and published under different titles, as have his other writings. A revised edition of his complete works was first published in 1869. He also delivered many unpublished addresses on topics of public interest. His observations on society, on manners, on character, on institutions, are characterized by keen penetration. It is said that he does not prove, but announces, aiming directly at the intelligence of his readers, without striving to extract a reluctant assent to force or argument. Occasionally he purchases expression at the expense of clearness, but the singular beauty and significance of his language are often remarkable. His writings and lectures gave rise to what is known as the Emersonian or Concord School of Philosophy.

His writings, in their order of publication, are as follows: "Nature," 1836; "Poems," 1840; "Essay." First series 1841, seconds eries 1847; "Miscellanies," consisting of collegiate and other addresses, most of which has already been printed in The Dial, 1850; "May Day and Other Poems," 1867; "Letters and Social Aims," 1875. Mr. Emerson died in Concord, April 12, 1882, and is buried in the cemetery there.

Alexandre Dumas.

I would like to have you publish a sketch of the life of Alexandre Dumas.—S. R. H., Mingo, W. Va.

Alexandre Dumas, the Elder, the French novelist and dramatist, was born July 24, 1803, and died December 5, 1870. He was the son of a Republican general who bore the same name, and was the grandson of a marquis and a negress. He went to Paris at the age of 20, to push his fortune, and was employed by the duke of Orleans as secretary at 1,200 francs a year. He devoted his leisure hours to completing his education and his ambition prompted him to shine in the field of literature. His lighter dramatic works brought little fame or profit to the author. When his drama, Henri III. was presented on the stage it became popular and was well received by the people. From that time on his fortunes increased and he became wealthy, holding several important positions at some time or another.

Eclipse of Sun.

Please tell me when the last total eclipse of the sun took place that was visible generally in the United States, and when will the next on occur?—F. B. W., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

The last total solar eclipse visible in the United States took place May 28, 1900, its path crossing the United States from Texas diagonally across to Virginia, and from there across Spain. It is famous because of the long course throughout civilized history. It is memorable for the fine weather which prevailed along the track of totality and for the excellent array of optical and physical appliances employed in its observation.

The chief American parties of scientists which observed the eclipse and made photographs were from the Lick, Yerkes, Allegheny, Smithsonian, Princeon, Brown, Harvard and United States Naval observatories, conducted, respectively, under the direction of Campbell, Hale, Wadsworth, Langley, Young, Upton, W. H. Pickering and S. J. Brown. They used long focus telescopes, either directly pointed at the sun or fed by coelostats for coronal photography, huhg Rowland grating spectography, huge Rowland grating spec- and delicate bolometric appliances.

The next total eclipse of the sun, visible in the United States, occurs June 8, 1918. It will be visible from Oregon to Florida. There is one visible in the New England and middle states January 24, 1925.

Emanuel Swedenborg.

Please tell something of Emanuel Swedenborg in the columns of this department—P. J. M., Greensboro, N. C.

Emanuel Swedenborg, the Swedish theologian, was born in Stockholm in 1688 and died in 1772. His father, Jesper Swedberg, was a bishop, and his family were ennobled in 1719, taking the name of Swedenborg. He attained eminence by his writings upon mathematics and mechanics, and later on the natural sciences and on finance. In 1716 Swedenborg was made assessor of the board of mines by Charles XII. In 1718 he assisted the king at the siege of Frederickshall by transporting some vessels over 14 miles of land by machines he invented. A few years before 1745 he changed his studies from the physical and natural to the psychical and spiritual. He said that he "was called to a new and holy office by the Lord himself, who manifested himself to him in person, and opened his sight to a view of the spiritual world, and granted him the privilege of conversing with spirits and angels."

Swedenborg resigned his office in 1747 as assessor in order to devote himself to that new function to which he said the Lord had called him. His full salary was continued as a pension for life though he only requested half of it. From 1749 to 1771 he published various books on his religious ideas and opinions. After the publication of his last work, The True Christian Religion, he went to London, and while there was struck with hemiplegia. He recovered his speech after a few weeks and his faculties were clear to the last. He has never been charged with imposture, and authorities say that those who think he was insane must rest that opinion on the fact that for more than 25 years, with brief intermissions, he claimed that he was in the spiritual world whenever he wished to be there, and published what would fill volumes of things there seen and heard.

Charles E. Hughes.

Please give a short sketch of the life of Justice Charles E. Hughes.—N. D. C., Richland, Ohio.

Charles Evans Hughes, jurist, was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., on April 11, 1862. From 1876-8 he was student at Colgate University. He received degrees from Brown University in 1881 and 1884, from Columbia 1884, Brown in 1906, Columbia, Knox and Lafayette in 1907, from Union and Colgate in 1908, from George Washington in 1909 and from Williams, Harvard and University of Pennsylvania in 1910. On December 5, 1888, he married Antoinette Carter.

In 1884 Hughes was admitted to the New York bar and held the prize fellowship in Columbia Law school from 1884 to 1887. He practiced law in New York from 1884-91 and 1893 to 1906. From 1891 to 1893 he was a professor of law and from 1893 to 1895 special lecturer at Cornell University. From 1893 to 1900 he was special lecturer at the New York Law school. In 1905 he was counsel of the Stevens Gas commission of the New York legislature and of the Armstrong Insurance commission in the legislature in 1905 and 1906.

In 1905 Hughes was nominated by the Republican party for mayor of New York, but declined. From 1907 to 1910 he served two terms as governor of New York. On May 2, 1910, he was appointed by President Taft to become associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He resigned as governor on October 6, and entered upon his new duties on October 10. On June 10, 1916 he resigned as associate justice to accept Republican nomination for president of the United States.

Miscellaneous.

R. S. S., Grand Blanc, Mich.—Write to the public land commissioner at Washington, D. C., for the information you want concerning public lands.

N. W. P., Fincastle, Va.—It would take too much space in this department to answer all your questions concerning moving pictures.

W. P. W., Kingston, Tenn.—To answer your question would be against the rules of the department, which prohibits the discussion of religion.

T. G. H., Grand Junction, Colo.—In 1910 the census showed that there are 2,501,181 foreigners born in Germany now living in the United States. There are 8,817,271 people in this country who speak German as their native language.

S. C. R., Jericho, Vt.—New York is now the largest city in population in the world. London used to be the largest.

F. M., Reynoldsdale, Pa.—The story Kazan is sold in book form, the Bobbs-Merrill company of Indianapolis, Ind., being the publishers.

B. M., Panther, W. Va.—Our references do not contain anything concerning any bloody time or period in history. We do not know just what you mean by the expression, as there were a good many periods noted for the amount of blood that was shed.

D. S. B., Dallas, Wis.—We know of no such religious sect as you mention, our references containing nothing concerning them.

W. J., Willowton, W. Va.—You will have to consult some lawyer familiar with the West Virginia laws for the answer to your question.

My offer of March 30 in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Brings So Much Joy

In the March 30th issue of The Toledo Weekly Blade I made the following offer: that I would give Catarrh Treatments absolutely free of charge to be distributed among the readers of The Toledo Weekly Blade. That offer has been received with so much satisfaction, so many grateful letters have come to me from it, that my heart is filled with joy.

Therefore, I have decided to repeat the offer and am making this announcement. I will give away, absolutely free of charge, 250 more Catarrh treatments. My method of treatment I believe to be one of the best that was ever formulated for Catarrh and allied ailments. The method has cured hundreds of sufferers, even after everything else has failed. Now, Reader, this is your chance. ALL YOU have got to do is to write for this treatment and see it for yourself.

Listen to these grateful words: "My nose cleared, my foul breath left me, the continual succession of colds, the crusts in my nose, that bad taste in the mouth mornings, the dull headachy feeling in my forehead, the constant desire to clear my throat, all these vanished. They all went, one by one, some faster, some slower, but all equally sure. I once more have that joyous, lively feeling, same as I had in the glad days of youth, free from all care and pain." Wouldn't you like to be in that happy condition?

A PRESENT FOR YOU

Remember, I make this offer of a free gift, wholly from my desire to do you good. I want no money for it; you will be under no obligation to me whatsoever.

Now, Reader, this is the opportunity of a lifetime; let it slip and you may never have such another again. Don't neglect it, just write today. Send a postal card or your full name and address in a letter, and you will have one of these famous Threefold treatments by return mail.

Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILING IN THE WILDS OF THE CANADIAN YUKON

Road Building in Alaska and the Yukon -- Glacial Clay and the Perpetual Ice--Wild Game -- A Bicycle Race With a Bear -- On the Trail in Winter at 50 Degrees Below Zero -- Graphic Description of a Little Known Region.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER
(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

WHITE HORSE, Yukon Territory.

ONE hundred miles through the wilds of the Yukon in a high-powered motor car!

Dashing through the virgin forest in a $5,000 automobile!

Climbing the mountain sides and flying around the curves at 80 miles an hour!

Skidding round the cliffs with your heart in your throat, your soul full of thrills, and your backbone chilled to the marrow!

These are some of the experiences I have just had with Mr. Herbert Wheeler, the general manager of the White Pass and Yukon route on the overland trail from White Horse to Dawson. The car was a Locomobile. The chauffer was "Caterpiller" Ike, and the time was yesterday afternoon, from midday to midnight.

The overland trail begins at White Horse and it runs through the wilderness for a distance of 350 miles to the mouth of the Klondike. It is the short cut across the country from here to the gold mines, and is more than 100 miles less than the way there by river. The road is used to carry mails, passengers and freight during the cold winter months when everything in this region is locked tight by Jack Frost, and the thermometer, at times, falls to 70 degrees below zero.

The road has been cut right through the forest. It climbs over ranges of mountains, it winds its way through the valley, and it crosses swamps, bogs and sloughs of glacial mud. Here it is bedded on the rock, there it half floats on the quicksand, upheld by corduroy logs. In the spring of the year the six-horse teams of the mail stage are often mired to their bellies, and have to be lifted from the waxy clay by a block and tackle attached to the trees.

Road Like a Corkscrew.

In my ride over the road we went to the crest of the range beyond Little river and then returned to White Horse, to go down the Yukon by steamer. Our road wound about like a corkscrew in many parts of its course. As Mr. Wheeler said, it was as though the surveyors had laid their lines along the trail of a rabbit and the rabbit was drunk.

The whole trip was a moving picture of the wonders of nature. Outside the roadway the country is the same as it was when Columbus discovered America; the same as when the Danes drifted down our coast, about 1000 A. D.—yes, I venture, the same as when old Cheops built his first pyramid on the banks of the Nile. With the exception of several roadhouses—log huts that have been put up to give meals to travelers—we saw no sign of human habitation, and excepting the roads, old and new, not one mark of human effort or work. We were in no danger of meeting other machines or farm wagons, although we might have run down a covey of birds instead of the usual chicken, or a fox or a bear in place of a dog. At one time a lynx bounded in front of our machine from one side of the road to the other, and at another a great flock of grouse passed with a whirr over our heads. I am told that hunters sometimes bag a good lot of birds by shooting at them from the automobile.

All Sorts of Tracks.

We saw all sorts of tracks as we rode over the trail. The woods are full of wild game. There are bears, brown and black; caribou in great numbers, and wide-antlered moose. There are foxes and lynx, and millions of rabbits. We passed groves of small trees, every one of which had been killed by the rabbits. They had eaten the bark off during the winter, when the snow was two or three feet in depth. They would bite it away, inch by inch, as the snow melted, and a strip of white, a yard long, could be seen girdling each tree. The bark above and below was dark green or brown, and the white strips shone out like ivory against the green leaves of the bushes.

The country along the trail is cut by streams which are the homes of beavers and muskrats. We saw different kinds of squirrels, including the gophers which, molelike, burrow under the roadway. We crossed many such burrows, our motor car going down with a bump that shot our heads up to the roof.

Upon starting out from White Horse we were told of a narrow escape that one of the clerks of the railroad had from a bear only last night. The man had gone out to a lake in the woods about five miles away and had caught a good bag of fish. He was riding home on his bicycle when a great black bear came out of the forest with two cubs at her heels. She rushed for him, throwing him off the bicycle. He fell near a dead root and grabbed this upon rising. He then hit old bruin a blow on the snout, and before she had time to recover had mounted his bicycle and was speeding away. The bear got the fish.

"Tank Stoves."

Our first stop was at twenty-two miles from White Horse. It was at the Tahkeena roadhouse, on the Tahkeena river, where there is a famous Irish cook, Jimmy. The roadhouse is made of logs. It is heated with stoves made of gasoline tanks of one hundred gallons capacity. The tank lies on its side, resting on four legs made of gas pipe, a stovepipe is fitted into the top and a door is cut in one end. The result is an excellent heating arrangement, and one that is common in many parts of Alaska. We got a snack at the roadhouse and had an excellent dinner there upon our return.

We crossed the Tahkeena river on a ferry boat attached to a cable worked by the current; and then rode on for miles through a parklike country, spotted with groves of pines as high as a three-story house, as straight as an arrow, and, branches and all, no bigger around than a nail keg. They maintained this diameter from the ground almost to their tops.

I cannot describe the beauty of these trees. Where they were thick we rode for miles through walls of green twenty or thirty feet high, and in places where the trees had been burned by forest fires the walls were of sable silver, the dead branches having been turned to the most exquisite filigree by the death of the trees. Here and there were great patches of fallen trees, making a woodyard of acres, above which rose the great roots in their skeleton network.

The trees here are like those of most parts of interior Alaska. They grow in the thin soil which is underlaid by strata of earth that have been frozen for thousands of years. The roots go down to the ice and then spread out over the ground. The soil is nowhere more than half a foot or so deep. When a tree dies you can pull the stump out, roots and all, and throw it aside. This has been done in making the roadway, and the sides of the road are lined with brush piles of such trees thrown up like a fence.

A Garden of Flowers.

We are accustomed to think of this part of the world as all snow and ice. This is so in the winter, but in the summer the whole country is like a botanical garden and spotted with flowers. During this ride we passed great beds of fireweed, and motored for miles between hedges of pink flowers, higher than the wheels of the automobile. The woods where the forest fires had passed through were dusted with pink blossoms, and in the open spaces there was so much pink that it seemed as though Mother Nature had gone on a spree and painted the whole country red.

There were so many wild flowers that I attempted to count them in an open place where we stopped to put on a new tire. I had picked nineteen varieties before the job was completed. Among them were wild roses of bright red, buttercups as yellow as gold, and white flowers with petals like those of a forget-me-not. There were also blue flowers the names of which I do not know, and daisies with petals of pink and centers as yellow as the golden bricks of the Klondike.

The mosses were especially wonderful. There was one that looked like old ivory. It grows close to the ground in great patches, and reminds one of the exquisite coral of the Fiji and Samoan islands. It is a tough moss, and can be kicked up with the foot. I am told it is the favorite food of the reindeer, and that the caribou paw their way down through the snow to get to it.

Another curiosity was the air plants. I have always thought of orchids as confined to the tropics. There are polar orchids in this part of the world, great bunches of green that hang high up in the trees. They are of a hue different from that of the branches.

Hills Like Lepers.

The character of the country varied as we went onward. Now our way was across a rolling plain, now the road climbed the hills, and again it cut its way through the mountains. At one break in the hills we could see the Ibex range with its peaks capped with perpetual snow and glaciers marking the slopes. In other places the mountains were as green as the hills of the Alleghenies, and they had the same royal mantle of purple. Just beyond the Tahkeena river we rode through a valley walled with mountains from which the earth had been torn by a cloudburst a few years ago. The face of the hills was spotted with clay-colored blotches, rising out of the green. It looked as though it had been blasted by leprosy or some mighty plague.

We crossed one little glacial river after another, and rode through valleys which are covered with ice in the winter, and become a souplike slough in the spring. A great part of the way was over what is known as glacial clay, a kind of earth that will have much to do with the railroad Uncle Sam is now building. This clay is solid when dry, but when moist it assumes the consistency of shoemakers' wax and, like a quicksand, sucks in anything that goes over it. If a railroad track is built on it and not well protected by drainage, it may disappear during a long rainy season or where the water of a creek or river has seeped its way through.

The whole of the soil here, and this is true also of a great part of Alaska, rests upon a bed of ice or frozen earth which has been in that state for thousands of years. The moss on the top of the soil acts as an insulator, and keeps the ice from melting except on the surface. Indeed, you can dig down almost anywhere and strike the ice bed. There are places where the soil is so thin that you can scratch away the moss with your fingers and come to the ice. Where the earth below is glacial clay it is sound while the moss covers it, but when that is taken away and water runs in, the clay will uphold neither man nor horse.

Like Labor of Hercules.

The Overland trail crosses glacial clay here and there, and the labor of keeping it in order reminds one of that of Hercules in cleaning the Augean stables. The track has had to be filled in and remade again and again. The route is changed from year to year. Every now and then we passed an old roadbed which was so filled with boulders that a man could hardly crawl over it. At places we motored over glacial spots where the roadbed rose and fell under the weight of the machine. The country had had no rain for three months, and during the day previous enough rain had fallen to change the whole face of nature. It had affected this glacial clay and turned parts of it to the consistency of putty. Our automobile weighed over two tons, and we had to go carefully where there was any question as to the character of the clay. At one wet spot we found ourselves down on the axles, with the wheels tied fast in the mud. We had to dig out the wheels and make a place to jack up the car. We had an axe and a long-handled shovel with us with a view to such accidents, and we cut down trees and made a bed of branches in front of the car. We put a pine track under the wheels and used a pine tree as a lever to aid the jack in getting the car out of the mud. It took us about two hours to dig the machine out of the clay and start it on the firm roadbed. After that we turned out and sought new roads through the grass, and rushed over the wet spots to prevent the car sinking. In some places the movement of the road as we went over it was as though we were riding over a blanket or rubber sheet. Those places were underlaid with glacial mud.

The only salvation for a road of this kind is to keep it well drained. That is what will have to be done with the track of our new railway, and, wherever possible, the moss will be left on the frozen strata and the road built upon that. The Overland trail is used almost altogether during the winter, although the Canadian government keeps it in such a condition that it can be used in the summer. It is on the whole better than most of Uncle Sam's roads in Alaska, and in the winter it gives a regular mail service into the Klondike. The freight and mail are carried on great sleds hauled by six horses. There are relays at the various roadhouses. Each house has stables for the horses, and at certain places there are sleeping arrangements for passengers. At the Tahkeena roadhouse I saw a great stack of horse feed that had been brought up the Tahkeena river and cached there for the winter, and at the Little River roadhouse I saw one of the sleds used for carrying eggs, oranges and other perishable articles into the Klondike when the thermometer may go to 70 degrees below zero. The sled was a covered one, large enough to carry three or four tons. It was so arranged that carbon heaters like those used for carriage warmers can be placed in troughs around the bed of the sled. These heaters keep the tightly covered load from being affected by frosts. These sleds were drawn by four or six horses, according to the state of the roads. In the spring six-horse wagons are used.

Ten Cent Freight.

The average charge for freight over the road is 10 cents per pound. Passengers pay from $75 to $80 a trip, but this does not include their stay at the roadhouses, where they are charged $1.50 a meal and $2 a room. If nothing happens the trip is made in five days, and the roadhouse expense is about $30. In times past the stages carried from 500 to 1,000 people a month, and in March, when the people were going back to the gold mines, two or three stages left White Horse every day. Just now the traffic is light. On the trip 15 teams are used and three changes of horses are made every day, each team traveling on the average about 22 miles.

The Canadian government has already spent a great deal on the road and its upkeep costs some thousands of dollars per annum. Within the past few years it has been made more and more fit for automobiles. The first time an automobile road was proposed the opponents of the measure scoffed at the idea and said that it could not be done. The matter came up before the parliament at Ottawa and it was discussed pro and con. An appropriation of $50,000 had been proposed for the purpose. The objections were made that automobiles could not be run in the low temperature of the Yukon, and that the road was so rough that the machines could never make their way over it. This discussion occurred in the midst of the winter, and while it was going on the Hon. George Black, who was then commissioner, or governor, of Yukon territory, decided to show parliament that the undertaking was possible. He thereupon made an arrangement with C. A. Thomas, the resident manager of the Yukon Gold Co. at Dawson, to take his 40-horsepower automobile over the trail.

The two started out, with George Porter as chauffeur. They left Dawson when the road was covered with snow, and the thermometer was far below zero. The long winter nights were at hand and the sun shone only for an hour or so every day. The darkness was conquered, in part, by a locomotive headlight on the front of the car and by the side lamps.

They made the trip to White Horse and return within 56 hours, of which 36 hours was continual running. This covered a distance of 720 miles, and was an average speed of 20 miles an hour for the running time of the round trip. During the journey the thermometer fell to 56 degrees below zero, but the air was dead stiff, and, wrapped up as they were in furs, they did not realize the cold until they came to a roadhouse and found that they had been riding through a temperature of that nature.

They had to keep the machine going, for a few minutes' rest would freeze the engine and congeal the oil. At one time they had to stop because their gasoline had given out, within 20 miles of a roadhouse which they had expected to reach. They had to get a dog team and send on to the roadhouse. While they waited the engine froze and the oil got stiff, and they had to build a fire under the car with wood from the forest before they could start off again.

When they had completed the trip and got back to Dawson the bill for the appropriation was just about coming to action. The news of their trip was telegraphed to Ottawa and the bill giving $50,000 for improving the road was passed.

Like a Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality--Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders—Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent in two weeks' time.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 80 he was in bad health; at 46 careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved, who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which ails these diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

NOTE.—Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor a secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as in nervous run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all druggists.—Advertisement.

Nervous Periodical Headaches

This trouble commonly called "sick-headache, is said to be due to the retention of urea in the system. Often it is stated that a poor condition of the blood is a cause of these headaches, or that it is a nervous condition; and in certain cases, no doubt this is true.

Where treatment is demanded, it is most for the pain than anything else, Dr. A. F. Schellschmidt of Louisville, Ky., found anti-kamnia tablets to give prompt and satisfactory relief. "Rest should be insisted upon," he says, "and the patient should go to bed, darken the room, and the attendants and family should be as quiet as possible. An emetic will sometimes shorten the attack. The bowels must be kept open with "Actoids"; a hot bath and a thorough rub-down with a coarse towel often give grateful relief. Two anti-kamnia tablets when the first signs appear will usually prevent the attack. During the attack, one tablet every hour or two will shorten the attack and relieve the usual nausea and vomiting." These tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They are also unexcelled for nervous headaches, neuralgia and all pain.—Advertisement.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, Roaches, Flies, Insects on Human and Animals. Don't Die in the House. Unbeatable Exterminator. The Recognized Standard Exterminator at Drug & Country Stores. Economy Size 25c. or 15c. Used the World Over. Used by U. S. Govt. Rough on Rats Never Fails. Refuse ALL Substitutes.

TROOPERS KILL 8 AND LOSE 3 TO MEXICANS

Attack on Border Patrol by 100 Bandits Ends in Rout by American Forces.

Laredo, Tex., June 15.—One hundred Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, 40 miles southeast of here, early today and attacked the American border patrol near San Ignacio, killing two and wounding five, one of whom died later, according to reports sent to Fort McIntosh, here, over the field telephone.

The Mexicans expected to find an insignificant detachment of Americans. Instead they were met by Troops I and M of the 14th cavalry, 140 strong, under Major Alonzo Gray. They were hurled back across the river, losing eight and several wounded.

Troop I to the Rescue.

The bandits first attacked troop I. Troop I, a short distance up the river, heard the shooting and hurried to the scene. The attackers soon lost heart and retreated southward along the river, keeping on the American side for some distance, before crossing to Mexican soil.

The attack began at 2 a. m. and the fighting lasted about 30 minutes. A bright moon lighted the scene.

The Americans were only partly surprised. The Mexicans succeeded in making their way around to the rear of the patrol's camp. The first shot was fired at a sentry.

42 Horses Captured.

Forty-two horses were captured by the Americans. The names of the dead soldiers were not reported to military headquarters at Fort McIntosh for the reason that imemdiately after the attack the two troops of cavalry started in pursuit of the Mexicans. It was taken for granted here that Maj. Gray would pursue the bandits until they crossed into Mexico and that it would not be surprising if the Americans would follow the hot trail across the river.

It was impossible to learn anything of the identity of the Mexicans here other than they were merely "bandits." Those killed and wounded were dressed in peon garb, but were exceptionally well armed. Other troops of cavalry have been ordered in readiness to proceed to the San Ignacio sections either to assist or relieve Maj. Gray's command.

TWO DIE AT PARADES FOR PREPAREDNESS IN WEST

Los Angeles, June 15.—Philip Lewis, one of 54,000 marchers in the preparedness parade here, fell dead in the lines of march as his young son stood at his side. Three other marchers fainted.

Mexican Drops Dead.

El Paso, Texas, June 15.—One Mexican, Guadelupe Venezuela, dropped dead from heart failure after reviewing the preparedness parade here in which 10,000 Americans participated.

MUTT AND JEFF Even the Bull Moose Party Is Somewhat Particular

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JEFF, NOW'S OUR CHANCE TO GET ME NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT. ROOSEVELT REFUSED THE NOMINATION AND THEY ARE GREATLY EMBARRASSED FOR A CANDIDATE. SO YOU GO TO THE BULL MOOSE PARTY AND TELL THEM YOU HAVE GOT THE MAN
WILL YOU MAKE ME SECRETARY OF STATE?
BULL MOOSE HEADQUARTERS
NOW ACT DIGNIFIED LIKE HUGHES DID. TELL 'EM WE DON'T CARE TO ARGUE. TELL 'EM JUST TO SAY QUICK—"YES" OR "NO"
BULL MOOSE
JEFF AIN'T A BAD LITTLE PAL. BUT I CAN'T MAKE HIM SECRETARY

DEMOCRACY ADOPTS ITS PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

Louis Convention Hits the Hyphen, but Sidesteps the Suffragists' Demands.

The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both know the achievements wrought by the Democratic administration during the years of its power and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for further conduct of national affairs.

I.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

To endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson speaks for itself. It is a synonym for the best in the history of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad. The challenge of comparison of our record with those of any party or any country hampered by a vicious tariff, obstructive currency and an inelastic and unscientific banking system, with foreign affairs wherein our commercial interests for years were neglected by the Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was confronted by new abuses which it was pledged to correct. Under our administration a leadership which has corrected these abuses has been established and our people have been therefrom protected from panic and disaster by wise, prudent administration—long needed reforms of the money trust have been supplemented by the federal reserve act, a real democracy of credit and currency under government control, already a powerful bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a curse of panic impossible. We have created a federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the interstate laws, so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured. We have effected an adjustment of the tariff adequate for revenue under present conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have lightened the burdens of taxation so that the swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been adequate in times of world stress and have largely exceed the expenditures of the current fiscal year. We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workingman the right to voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside of the presence of the court. We have advanced the parcel post to a genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added ten thousand rural delivery routes and, extending the reaching two and one-half millions additional people, improved the postal service in every way, and, for the first time in our history, placed the postoffice system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916.

II.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privilege, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages, have been effected by recent legislation. We will not now remove, so far as possible, the remaining element of unrest and fear resulting from the path of business men of America and secure for them the continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

III.

TARIFF.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the support of the government economically administered and unreservedly endorse the Underwood tariff laws as illustrated by exemplifying that doctrine. We maintain that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change, to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to foreign trade. Two years of war, which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world had ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what these changes may be, the Democratic congress is providing for a non-partisan tariff commission, to make special and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially endorse this proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

IV.

AMERICANISM.

The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relationship which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the undividability and coherent strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who count themselves Americans, to join in making clear, to all the world, and consequent power of America. This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America should show itself, not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race, and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation. Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever, by arousing prejudices of a radical religious or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the whole process of unification is faithless to the trust which the privileges of our citizenship repose in him, and is disloyal to his country. We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity and as destructive of welfare, the activities of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of government of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government, a political party or representatives of the people, or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We declare that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interest of foreign countries to the detriment of our country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

V.

PREPAREDNESS.

Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise, but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world. We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety, and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may, unexpectedly, arise, and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to any international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

VI.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Democratic administration has, throughout the present war, scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and to the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life, which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of which no former administrations have foreseen. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of the peace that has its origin in disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve those principles to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations, formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller states even to property interests and has secured the friendship of the people of these states for the United States by refusing to make a mere material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of our sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims.

It has made the ideals of the United States its standard alike in action.

VII.

PAN-AMERICAN CONCORD.

We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a common interest between the United States and the other peoples and republics of the western hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political developments. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the continent for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prospective to that end, and we favor all measures which may facilitate understandings.

VIII.

MEXICO.

The Monroe doctrine is asserted as a principle of American faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies as well, the more scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We seek not to despoil them. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continues; they must remain. Intervention, implying as it does, military subjugations is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the opposition to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the president and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

IX.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has, in the past, been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation, it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation, it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credits and exchange. The federal act to incorporate a merchant marine, lacked even the prospect of adequate encouragement. We heartily approve the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore the flags to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be made to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

X.

CONSERVATION.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our people we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country by means of a policy which shall be by means of a positive rather than negative, a policy positive rather than negative, a policy that shall not withhold such resources from development, but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly of their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these acts. The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE FARMER.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and countryside life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the states. While agricultural improvement, farming in all its recent improvement, farming still lags behind other occupations in the development as to business and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administration—far more than under any previous administration. In the federal reserve act of the last congress and the rural credits act of the present congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises. Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been established, or are in the course of being established by law. The long needed cotton futures act, passed by the Sixty-third congress, has now been in successful operation nearly two years. A grain grades bill, long needed, and a permissive warehouse bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the house of representatives, have been favorably reported in the senate and will probably become law during the present session of the congress.

Both houses have passed a good roads measure which will be of far reaching benefit to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made under the direction of the department of agriculture, extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through co-operation and organization, that until fair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly and economical marketing of farm products created. We approve the Democratic administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the office of markets and rural organization in connection with the department of agriculture, and for extending the co-operative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provision, not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

GOOD ROADS.

The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life and the development of the city are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We therefore favor national aid in the construction of post roads and roads for military purposes.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

We hold that the life health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset, and that in the conservation of these the federal government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should, both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1.—A living wage for all employes.

2.—A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.

3.—The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.

4.—Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.

5.—The standards of the "uniform child labor law" wherever minors are employed.

6.—Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.

7.—An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employes of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe, also, that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the states with regard to labor within their borders, and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

LABOR.

We declare our faith in the seamen's act, passed by the Democratic congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective child labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a federal bureau of safety in the department of labor, to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and to recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the federal bureau of mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale, of the means already begun under the present administration to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment and the extension by the federal government by the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily commend our newly established department of labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the federal government handles questions of public health, to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the federal government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tuberculosis patients.

SENATE RULES.

We favor such an alteration of the rules of procedure of the senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

ECONOMY AND THE BUDGET.

We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the government, and to that end favor a return by the house of representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service, as much as possible, avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step towards a budget system.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm our declarations for the rigid enforcement of the civil service laws.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

We heartily endorse the provisions of the bill, recently passed by the house of representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine islands as being the fulfillment of the policy declared by the Democratic party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our endorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS

We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad and that no treaty with any other government shall receive the sanction of our government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home, but abroad, and any country having a government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or property. At the earliest practical opportunity, our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

PRISON REFORM.

We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our federal penal system. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations, so that they may make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of the federal parole law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

PENSIONS.

We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows, and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

WATERWAYS AND FLOOD CONTROL.

We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the lower Mississippi valley and several other sections by floods, accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below the diversion storage and control of the flood waters above, and their ultilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of waterpower, instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore, agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi river is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the national government.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

ALASKA.

It has been and will be the policy of the Democratic party to enact laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

TERRITORIES.

We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico the traditional territorial government accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government and we believe the officials appointed to administer the government of those several territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

CANDIDATES.

We unreservedly endorse our president and vice president, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially and with distinguished ability.

In particular we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great president who has preserved the vital interests of our government and its citizens and kept us out of war. Woodrow Wilson stands today the greatest American of his generation.

CONCLUSION.

This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth, which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the Democratic administration which has maintained the honor, the dignity and the interests of the United States and at the same time retained the respect and friendship of all the nations of the world, and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the ennobling of our international relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

HUGHES AND WILSON UPON "MILITARISM"

Charles E. Hughes.

"We are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. In view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggression, no lust for territory, no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense."

President Wilson.

"You are not a militarist because you are military. Militarism does not consist in the existence of an army, not even in the existence of a very great army. Militarism is a spirit. It is a point of view. It is a system. It is a purpose. The purpose of militarism is to use armies for aggression. There is as yet in this country, so far as I can discover, no taint of the spirit of militarism."

RUSS SUB-SEA BOAT SINKS GERMAN SHIP

Copenhagen, June 14.—A big German merchant ship was torpedoed off Carlkrone Monday by a Russian submarine.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, June 19.—There was a sharp recovery of prices of wheat at the opening today. Offerings were light when a strong buying movement originated with commission houses. Cables reported wheat at Liverpool weak to 1@2½d lower for spot. The cargo market was steadier. Opening prices here, ½c higher for cash, ⅝c up for July and 1c higher for September.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Noon.	June 19.	June 17.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.07	1.08¼	1.07	1.08¼	1.06½
July	1.07½	1.08⅝	1.07¼	1.08⅝	1.06⅞
Sept.	1.10¼	1.11	1.10¼	1.11	1.09¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	76¼	75½
July	73¼	74	73½	74	73¼
Sept.	73¼	73¼	73	73⅛	72⅞
Dec.	68½	64⅛	68½	64⅞	68⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	41⅝	41½
July	41½	41½	41¼	41½	41
Sept.	40¼	....	....	40½	40
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.75	....	....	8.87	8.75
Oct.	8.92	....	....	8.90	8.92
Dec.	8.82	....	....	8.82	8.82
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	97	96
Alsike—					
Cash	9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Aug.	9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Timothy—					
Cash	3.50	....	....	8.45	8.50
Sept.	3.40	....	....	3.35	8.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	1.01⅛	1.02½	1.00⅝	1.02⅝	1.00⅜
Sept.	1.04⅛	1.04⅞	1.03	1.04⅜	1.02⅜
Dec.	1.07⅛	1.08¼	1.07	1.08	1.06⅜
Corn—					
July	71⅝	72⅜	71	72¼	71¼
Sept.	70⅝	72	70½	72	70⅝
Dec.	61½	63	61⅝	63	61⅝
Oats—					
July	38¼	39¼	37⅝	39¼	38¼
Sept.	38¼	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	38¼
Dec.	39⅝	40¼	39½	40¼	39⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	22.70	23.65	22.70	23.65	22.90
Sept.	22.85	23.30	22.35	23.30	22.50
Lard—					
July	12.80	13.05	12.80	13.02	12.85
Sept.	12.92	13.20	12.90	13.17	13.00
Ribs—					
July	13.10	13.60	13.10	13.60	13.17
Sept.	13.20	13.72	13.20	13.70	13.27

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.08¼	1.06⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	1.08½	1.06⅜
Dec.	....	....	....	1.09⅝	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.10	1.08¼
Sept.	....	....	....	1.09⅛	1.07¼

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 29½c; solid pack, 30½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, palls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17@17½c; York State, 19½c; brick, 18@18½c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 60c; Longhorn, 17@17½c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 23½c; strictly fresh, 25c; less ½ case, ½c higher, 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 12c.

Beans—Green, $1.50@1.65 per hamper; Southern wax, $2.00 hamper; $1.50 basket.

New Southern Cabbage—$2.50.

New Corn—30@40c doz.

New Turnips 40c doz.

California Celery—Large, per dozen, 90c.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@1.75.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 40@75c.

Lettuce—Leaf, 6@7c.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$3.50.

Fancy Head Lettuce—75c basket.

Mushrooms—65c pound.

Parsley—Large bunches, per dozen, 50c.

New Potatoes—$4.75@5.00 bbl.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 30c.

New Peas—$2.00 bu.

Home-grown Peas—$2.25@2.50 bu.

Potatoes—Old, $3.50 sack.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 10@15c doz.; long, per dozen bunches, 15@20c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30c

Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $3.75@3.50.

Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $2.00@2.25.

Rhubarb—Per dozen bunches, 10c.

Home-grown Spinach, per bushel, 20@30c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12½@13c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.

Calves—12@14½c.

Spring Lambs—Pelts on, 20@22c.

Fowls—Alive, 16c.

HUGE PROFITS IN 8% COPPER ORE

100,000,000 pounds of 8% ore developed. Largest mines paying big profits on less than 3% copper ore.

Limited number of shares now being sold to provide trucks, motor trucks and equipment for transporting this rich ore to smelter. Beginning with 400,000 lbs. per week soon doubled with same equipment. Netting $5,500 to $11,000 weekly earnings.

Do You Want to Share in These Profits?

Besides benefit of inevitable rise in this copper stock.

Write today direct to New York Office for full particulars.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COPPER CO.

135 Broadway:——Suite 710-C——New York City, New York

Broilers, 25c lb.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Lambs—Yearlings, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.

Steer Beef—Good, 13@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@12c.

Heifers—11@12½c.

Bulls—10@12c.

Provisions.

Lard—14½c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 17c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 18½c; frankforters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 13½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 18½c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.25; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $26.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@28.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $32.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.20@1.25 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.

Scratch—Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, June 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; dull. Buyers were bidding $9.75 for best kinds, while dealers were asking $9.80. Pigs, $9.25@$9.50. Cattle steady, $10; sheep, 2 cars, steady, $7.50; spring lambs steady at $11; calves steady at $12.

New York Produce.

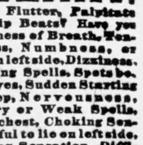
New York, June 20.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $5.50@5.80; winter patents, $5.20@5.45; winter straights, $5.00@5.10; Kansas straights, $5.25@5.40. Pork firm; mess, $25.00@25.50; family, $26.00@28.00; short clear, $22.50@25.50. Beef firm; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard easy; middle west, $13.10@13.20. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay firm; prime, $1.50@1.55; No. 1, $1.50; No. 2, $1.40@1.45; No. 3, $1.30@1.35; shipping, $1.10@1.15. Hides more active; Central America, 32½@33c; Bogota, 33@34c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c.

Butter unsettled; receipts, 11,395; creamery, extras (92 score), 30½@30¾c; creamery (higher scoring), 30½@30¾c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 26½@27½c. Eggs firmer; receipts, 19,953; fresh gathered, extra fine, 24½@26c; extra, firsts, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; nearby henery, browns, 26c. Cheese barely steady; receipts, 2,347; state, fresh, specials, 15¾@16c; do. average fancy, 15¾@15½c. Live poultry uncertain; broilers, 25@31c; other prices not settled; dressed quiet; broilers, 30@35c; fowls, 18½@23c; turkeys, 20c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; dry fed active and steady; grassers slow and lower; shipping, $9.00@11.40; butchers, $8.00@10.25; heifers, $7.50@10.00; cows, $4.50@8.00; bulls, $6.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, $7.00@8.00; stock heifers, $6.00@7.00; fresh cows and springers active and firm, $50@110. Veals—Receipts, 1,400; active and steady, $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,600; active; heavy and mixed, $10.00; Yorkers, $9.50@10.00; pigs, $9.50; roughs, $8.70@8.75; stags, $6.50@7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; active; lambs, $7.00@12.25; yearlings, $8.50@10.40; wethers, $8.00@8.25; ewes, $4.00@7.50; sheep, mixed, $7.50@7.75.

HEART



Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. C. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 51,000; slow; bulk, $9.55@9.70; light, $9.10@9.70; mixed, $9.30@9.35; heavy, $9.20@9.80; rough, $9.20@9.35; pigs, $7.40@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; weak; native beef cattle, $7.75@11.85; stockers and feeders, $5.90@8.70; cows and heifers, $3.90@9.00; calves, $8.50@11.75. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; steady; wethers, $7.00@8.00; lambs, $7.50@10.25; springs, $8.00@11.30.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; steady; top, $10.75. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; steady; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $9.80@9.90; light Yorkers, $9.65@9.90; pigs, $9.50@9.65; roughs, $7.50@8.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; 10c higher; top sheep, $7.75; top lambs, $9.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,100; steady; top, $12.00.

GALL STONES AVOID OPERATIONS (No Oil)

If you have Gallstone Pains or Ashes in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulder, Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, Yellow, Sallow or Pasty Skin or Bad Odor, Send to-day for our 64-page Book FREE. Dr. Edwards Remedy Co. Dept. C40, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Valuable Information for Men

Sent free. Tells all about a marvelous new method for home treatment of Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Puts new life in diseased and weakened tissues. Restores vitality, vigor and nerve force. Applied direct to the seat of trouble. Can be used at home. No poisonous drugs or medicines.

EDSON SALES CO., Dept. T. 35 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

FREE TREATMENT FOR WORMY VEINS.

Enlarged, knotty, wormy or varicose veins anywhere—are dangerous if neglected. Let me send you free of charge by mail a $2 bottle of my wonderful vein-strengthening remedy, "VARITONA." It is harmless, pleasant and effective.

DR. G. H. ROBERTZ, 15 Roberts Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

PILES can be conquered. Convincing proof and test treatment of new method SENT FREE. Dr. Leonhardt Co., 164 Forest Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT BEAUTIFY YOUR FIGURE.

Fat is unsightly, uncomfortable, dangerous, spoils the figure, causes flabbiness and loss of vigor.

LET ME SEND YOU MY PROOF TREATMENT ABSOLUTELY FREE.

You May Reduce Your Weight One Pound Daily.

I am a licensed practising physician of the state of New York, specialist in Obesity (over-stoutness) and its allied disorders. I believe that my practice is the largest in my specialty in the world. I can treat you just as successfully in your home by mail as if you were to visit me here in New York. I publish here a few of legions of testimonials voluntarily given me (with permission to print) from those who have been perfectly reduced of excessive fatness. I could fill this whole paper with similar endorsements. My treatment is safe, mild, speedy in action, strengthening and highly effective. I use only pure, harmless remedies. I want you to write to me today if you are over-fat. It will cost you nothing to obtain my Free Proof Treatment, my interesting Book of Advice and a Legion of Testimonials. Do not let this opportunity pass by, as you will probably never again have this offer. If you want to write to the persons who have given me their testimonials printed in this advertisement, by all means do so, but enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, and if these are not enough, I will give you a long list of other names to write to.

What my treatment has done for others; it can do the same for you.

Mrs. A. A. BRANTLEY, Providence, Ky., writes: "I have now lost 56 pounds. I am recommending your treatment to all I see."

Mrs. FRANCIS HOFF, Beaver Dam, writes: "I am 59 pounds less and cannot praise your treatment enough. It has done me a world of good in health and appearance."

Mrs. W. M. HANLEY, Chicago, writes: "I have lost 40 pounds. I shall always remember you as the best friend for fat women."

Mr. WILLIAM MENZEL, Minnesota, writes: "I have lost 119 pounds. I sleep good and have lots of strength and vigor. My health is good."

Mrs. M. A. LINK, Preston, writes: "Have lost 35 or more pounds. My kidneys seem to be much better, as I do not bloat nearly so bad."

Mrs. WM. H. MART, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "You talk about a happy woman, that is what I am. I was so full of rheumatism I could hardly walk a step. I could not sleep nights. I can thank your treatment for my good health. I weighed 260 pounds. I now weigh 200 and am still losing."

Mrs. GEORGE KYLE, Junction City, writes: "I have reduced 80 pounds. I can go upstairs much easier than I could before. I will gladly recommend your treatment."

Mrs. E. M. MORGAN, Massachusetts, writes: "I have lost 60 to 65 pounds. My waist was 38 inches, abdomen was 48 inches, bust measure 46 inches. Now my bust measure is 34 inches, waist measure 26 inches, and abdomen measure is 33 inches. No wrinkles, no billousness or stomach trouble whatever."

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarrassing to be too f

WAR HANGS NOW UPON BRISTLE OF CARRANZA'S BEARD

First Chief Is Told Flatly Troops Will Not Be Withdrawn and Policy Is Settled

Washington, June 20.—With President Wilson's firm refusal to withdraw American troops from Mexico on its way to the de facto government, embodied in a note sternly arraigning the whole course of Gen. Carranza in the situation which has brought the two countries to the verge of war, the administration continued today its preparations to meet any emergency that may arise.

War or peace rests with Gen. Carranza. The position of the United States is pointedly set forth in its review of the apparent inability of Carranza to prevent border raids and to keep the obligation he owes the world by the preservation of order in his dominions.

In a lengthy reply to the Carranza note of May 22 the United States, through Secretary Lansing, warns the de facto government that it has adopted a policy that will not be changed under any circumstances. It rebuked the insinuation that there is any desire of territorial aggrandizement behind the present Mexican policy, and in conclusion declares:

PROMISES GRAVEST CONSEQUENCES.

"The United States has not sought the duty which has been forced upon it of pursuing bandits who, under fundamental principles of municipal and international law, ought to be pursued and arrested and punished by Mexican authorities. Whenever Mexico will assume and effectively exercise that responsibility, the United States, as it has many times before publicly declared, will be glad to have this obligation fulfilled by the de facto government of Mexico. If, on the contrary, the de facto government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that 'in case of a refusal to retire these troops, there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms,' the government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences. While this government would deeply regret such a result, it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance."

Long continued outrages against Americans and their property both in Mexico and on American soil are reviewed in the note and warning given that the troops will be kept in Mexico until such a time as the de facto government performs the duty which the United States has not sought, of pursuing the bandits who ought to be arrested and punished by the Mexican government.

Blames Mexican Press.

The purposes of the United States government towards Mexico, questioned in the last Mexican note, are announced in the following language:

"If a denial is needed that this government has had ulterior and improper motives in its diplomatic representations, or has countenanced the activities of American sympathizers and the American press opposed to the de factor government, I am glad most emphatically to deny it. It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that the Mexican press has been more active than the press in the United States in endeavoring to inflame the two people against each other and to force the two countries into hostilities.

"I am reluctant to be forced to the conclusion which might be drawn from the circumstances," Secretary Lansing declares, "that the de facto government in spite of the crimes committed and the sinister designs of Villa and his followers, did not and does not now intend or desire that the outlaws should be captured, destroyed or dispersed by American troops, or at the request of this government by Mexican troops."

The note was handed early today to Elesio Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate here, for transmission to Mexico City. Copies were furnished to all the foreign embassies and legations, and a sumamry cabled to Special Agent Rodgers at the Mexican capital for his information.

No Ammunition.

In addition to refusing to withdraw the troops and warning that execution of the threat to attack them will be followed by the gravest consequences, the note serves notice that as long as the Carranza forces continue their present attitude, no arms or ammunition or machinery for their manufacture, will be permitted to reach Mexico from the United States.

Repudiating Carranza's insinuations of bad faith on the part of the United States, Secretary Lansing says:

"The government of the United States, if it had designs upon the territory of Mexico, would have no difficulty in finding during this period of revolution and disorder many plausible arguments for intervention in Mexican affairs. Hoping, however, that the people of Mexico would, through their own efforts, restore peace and establish orderly government, the United States has awaited with patience the consummation of the revolution. * * * In spite of increasing discouragements, in spite of repeated provocations to exercise force in the restoration of order in the northern regions of Mexico where American interests have suffered most seriously from lawlessness, the government of the United States has refrained from aggressive action and sought by appeals and through moderate though explicit demands to impress upon the de facto government the seriousness of the situation and to arouse it to its duty to perform its international obligations."

Secretary Baker, busy at the war department all morning with details of the mobilization of the national guard, for border defense duty, went to the White House a few minutes before the other members for today's cabinet meeting for a private conference with the President.

Anti-American Outbreaks.

From Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City the state department heard that arrangements were being made to run a special train from the capital to Vera Cruz to bring out Americans and other foreigners. There are upwards of 1,200 Americans in Mexico City and grave fears for their safety in the event of an outbreak is felt. Mr. Rodgers' report told of anti-American demonstrations and other disorders, but said there had been no actual attacks.

When the cabinet meeting was over Secretary Lansing said no new steps had been decided upon and that the situation was unchanged.

It's Up to Carranza.

Whether the result will mean war depends on the Mexicans, and General Carranza is so informed. Citizens of both nations apparently are preparing for it. Opposing military forces are facing each other in the border region. Mobilization of the national guard in every state was being rushed today.

General Carranza in another speech at Mexico City, however, has expresed the hope that hostilities may be avoided.

The note leaves no doubt that the United States government is approaching the end of its patience with Mexican annoyances, but that it still maintains its original policy of entering war only for defense.

That was the position of the United States today. Mobilization of the organized militia was being hurried in every way. Gen. Funston has disposed of his forces along the border so that points against which any general attack might be planned are protected. The Atlantic and Pacific fleets are prepared for immediate call at their general stations. On signal they can move at once to blockade every Mexican port. The vessels of the coast guard service, steam up and all crews aboard, are awaiting orders to assist in the blockade and act as general assistants to the fleet.

Preparing for War.

There is no disguising the fact that the nation is preparing for war. Hardly a single official entertains the slight hope that Carranza and his followers will accept the viewpoint of the United States. And the first shot that is now fired by Carranzista soldiers on an American soldier, or the first organized raid across the border permitted by the Carranzistas, will be the signal for immediate reprisals by this government, officials say.

Officials no longer construe the belligerent utterances of Gen. Carranza and Gen. Obregon as for "home consumption." Their open threats are believed to indicate their planned course of action. And it is made very plain here that if the hand of the United States is forced by an attack by Carranzistas, those responsible will be pursued no matter where they may retreat.

Administration officials made it plain today that they will differentiate between Carranza and his followers and the Mexican people, should intervention be necessary. It is understood that the plan is to strike promptly and decisively if it shall be demonstrated, as it is generally feared, that force must be used against the Carranza troops, and then the United States will establish a government under its own protection which can be depended on to renew constitutional rule in every way.

Give President Power.

It was the intention of the congressional leaders to rush through congress today the resolution specifically giving the President the use of the National Guard 'on foreign soil." This is now being prepared by the legal experts of the war department and will be passed by both houses, the leaders say.

Even while these assurances were being conveyed came reports that Mexicans were enlisting for military service under the impression that the United States armies are about to attack Mexico.

An ultimatum said to be virtually a declaration of war has been served on Comamnder Kavanaugh of the United States gunboat Annapolis by General Flores, Carranza governor of the state of Sinaloa, west coast, it is reported to the naval authorities. The hostile stand grew out of the clash Sunday at Mazatlan between blue jackets from the Annapolis and Mexicans, resulting in casualties on both sides.

Mexican government troops were reported last night marching on Del Rio, 100 miles up the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, with the intention of attacking.

Captain Commandant E. P. Berthoif of the coast guard said today that all of the 4,000 men and 20 vessels under command are ready for blockading duty as soon as ordered to commence work by Secretary of the Navy Daniels

"All we need is a telephone message outlining our stations,' said Captain Berthoif today.

The cutters have large reserve supplies of munitions and guns stored at the gulf stations ready for use.

No Word of War Declaration.

The state department still is without any details or complete confirmation of the reports that the Mexican states of Yucatan and Sinaloa have declared war against the United States. Such action would be inconsequential, it is admitted, were it not known that there are Americans within these states who may be in danger.

In all cases where American consular officials have left Mexico, they have turned their business over to the British embassy, it was stated today. Every effort is being made by the authorities to get all Americans out of Mexico without further delay.

PERSHING MOVES TROOPS, DEFYING GEN. CARRANZA

Details Several Detachments to Strike Out South and West in Pursuit of Bandits.

El Paso, June 20.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the United States troops in Mexico, has defied Gen. Venustiano Carranza in deeds as well as words.

Despite Carranza's warning that the American commander must not move any of his troops in any direction except toward the United States border, Gen. Pershing has detailed several detachments to strike out from Namiquipa in pursuit of bandits who are operating in that district. Receipt of the news of Gen. Pershing's action was followed here today by a wave of intense interest as to what action would be taken now by Gen. Jacinto Trevino, the Mexican general, through whom Carranza issued his warning.

Namiquipa is Gen. Pershing's base of operations and his prompt and vigorous action was made imperative by the possibility that the bandits were trying to break his lines of communication.

The United States troopers which were sent out in pursuit of the Mexican outlaws were said to have started in a westerly and southerly direction.

The territory toward which the United States cavalry men are riding is believed to contain from 12,000 to 17,000 Cararnza soldiers, stationed between Namiquipa and Madera.

Even should the hot-headed Mexican general precipitate hostilities without orders from Mexico City, it is regarded as certain that Brig. Gen. Pershing's force could take care of itself. There are enough supplies at Namiquipa for a month and the United States forces could stand siege for that long even if the Mexican troops got between them and the border.

The Mexicans now have about 1,200 cavalrymen in Juarez in addition to infantry. They have some artillery and a number of machine guns.

--- "WAR VICTIMS" ---

Photo of Thure de Thulstrup's "War Victims," specially drawn for and donated to the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund.

CZERNOWITZ IN HANDS OF CZAR

Russians March On Towards Lemberg After Taking Capital of Bokowina.

London, June 19.—With Czernowitz in their hands, the Russians are now driving on Lemberg with renewed vigor. They are now but 44 miles from the Galician fortress, according to information received here today from the front.

Russian forces are pouring across the Pruth river to Czernowitz and Sniatyn, while the Austro-Hungarians are fleeing in disorder across the intervening 50 miles of territory lying between the Bukowinan capital and Jablonitza Pass in the lower ranges of the Carpathian mountains.

The armies under Gen. Brusiloff, lying in Volhynia and Galicia, are driving toward a common center, the forces in Bukowina pressing toward the northwest and those in Volhynia driving toward the southwest.

The Volhynian force has advanced 16 miles in the past three days, driving the Austro-Hungarians and Germans before them.

Gen. Lechnitsky's army, which captured Czernowitz by storm, has driven the Austro-Hungarian forces back five miles in two days:

At many places on the Galician front the Austro-Hungarians have lost their first, second and third lines of defense and must fall clean back to the foothills of the Carpathians unless the Russians slacken their own progress on account of dangerous lengthening of their lines of communication.

Hard fighting is in progress between the Russians and the Austro-Germans' army of Gen von Linsengen, which is defending the Teutonic base at Kovel.

In the lull of infantry fighting all along the front, the Russians are violently attacking the Austro-Hungarian and Germans lines. At some points, it is estimated, the Russian batteries hurled as many as 10,000 shells against a single objective during the course of a day's cannonade.

German attacks on French positions north of Verdun have been resumed, but the Crown Prince's forces have been prevented from making any further advance, the Paris office announced today. The assault of last night was on Hill 321, west of the Thiaumont farm, almost directly north of the fortress.

DEFINES TRUE AMERICANISM

German - American Alliance Head Says It Does Not Take Sides With Any Nation.

Philadelphia, June 15.—Speaking at the Flag Day exercises at the Betsy Ross house here, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the National German-American Alliance, declared that true Americanism knows no distinction of race or creed and does not take sides with any foreign nation. "True Americanism," he said, "demands a true neutrality, solely for the defense of American rights and in the best interest of the United States against any aggression from whichever side it may come. It follows faithfully and loyally where our flag leads.

"Those of us of German birth and extraction are happy in the knowledge of loyalty and devotion proved upon hundreds of battlefields and thousands of civic contests by the men of our blood since the birth of our nation to the present day. They have always, as American citizens, proved their good citizenship and have been an honor to our nation."

Dr. Hexamer said that Americans had experienced much, 'and some of us have endured much," since the outbreak of the European war. "And, he said, " as each experience is the best teacher, we have all learned many important lessons."

Mayor Smith presided at the Flag Day exercises at Independence Hall, where at noon a state flag of Louisiana, sent here by Mayor Behrman of New Orleans, was to be raised above the historic edifice. At the same time an American flag sent from Philadelpria to the southern city was to be sent aloft and the school children of both cities were to sing the Star Spangled Banner and Dixie as the emblems were unfurled.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, June 11.—The Germans after capture of Fort Vaux shell two other forts nearer Verdun. Russians take Buezacz in Galicia. Italians take offensive against Austrians.

MONDAY, June 12.—Russians capture Dubue, driving Austrians back 32 miles. Italian cabinet resigns after vote of confidence is refused. Germans fail in attack on Hill 304.

TUESDAY, June 13. — German troops sent to aid Austrians resist Russian advance. Infantry attacks on right bank of Meuse checked by French. Italians advance against Austrians.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.—Lemberg, capital of Galicia, menaced on three sides by Russians. Canadians in fierce charge regain 1,500 yard front recently lost in Ypres sector. Italians push assaults and win against weakened Austrian lines.

THURSDAY, June 15.—Russians near Czernowitz. Scarcity of food causes riot in Holland. Russia destroyers sink German auxiliary cruiser in altic engagement. Austrian attack along Posnia valley but are driven back.

FRIDAY, June 16.—Austrians evacuate Czernowitz as Russians press on. Austrians capture heights near Asiago. Advances made by French on Dead Man Hill.

SATURDAY, June 19.—In single day Russians capture 14,100 Teutons. Two German attacks on Verdun fail. Italians believe Austrian drive is ended.

SERGEANT ACQUITTED OF IRISH REVOLT SLAYING

Dublin, June 14.—Sergeant Robert Flood of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers was found not guilty of the murder of Lieutenant A. Lucas of King Edward's Horse, and William J. Rice, a brewery employe, by the court-martial yesterday. He was released.

BASEBALL

The leaders in the two big leagues are drawing away from their rivals. Brooklyn, in the National league, and Cleveland, in the American, are now leading their respective organizations by margins of about 70 points over their closest rivals. New York and Philadelphia threaten Brooklyn's lead, while Cleveland has to watch Washington, Detroit and New York, During the past week the eastern teams won 12 games and the western aggregations five in the National; in the American, the western clubs won 17 and the eastern copped 7. The first no-hit, no-run game of the year was turned in by Tom Hughes of the Boston Nationals last Friday in the Pittsburgh game. Hughes issued two bases on balls and struck out seven men. Boston also played Cincinnati in a 16-inning nothing to nothing tie on Tuesday. In the American Association, Kansas City held the lead at the end of the week by four points over Indianapolis.

American League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	32	21	.604	Boston	27	26	.509
Washington	29	23	.558	Chicago	25	26	.490
Detroit	30	24	.556	St. Louis	21	29	.420
New York	27	23	.540	Philadelphia	16	35	.314

National League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	29	16	.644	Chicago	25	27	.481
Philadelphia	27	20	.574	Cincinnati	24	27	.471
New York	24	21	.533	Pittsburgh	21	27	.438
Boston	22	23	.489	St. Louis	21	32	.396

American Association.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Kansas City	32	21	.604	Columbus	21	23	.477
Indianapolis	30	20	.600	TOLEDO	21	24	.467
Minneapolis	28	22	.560	St. Paul	20	26	.435
Louisville	29	24	.547	Milwaukee	16	37	.302

2,000 MEXICAN WOMEN OFFER TO FIGHT U. S.

Sonora Governor Appoints Instructors to Drill Them.

Douglas, Ariz., June 15.—Mrs. Rosaura V. de Tovar, of Agua Prieta, Mexico, president of the Sonora Women's Rifle Association, received a letter from Governor Dolfo De La Huerta, of Sonora, Mexico, yesterday accepting her proffer of the services of the 2,000 members of the association as soldiers in case of American intervention.

Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, it was announced, has appointed instructors who will drill the women in towns in which branches of the association have been organized.

A number of Mexican residents of Douglas visited General Gomez yesterday, Consul Ives G. Lelevier reported, and expressed the desire to organize a rifle club. General Gomez refused to allow it unless they changed their residence to Agua Prieta. This the delgation would not do.

The men of Nacozari, Cananea and other Sonora towns are organizing rifle clubs, according to Consul Lelevier.

GOT $250,000 JUST FOR TALKING, MORGAN ADMITS

Financier Says That's What Shonts Conversation Cost.

New York, June 16.—J. P. Morgan, testifying before the Thompson legislative investigating committee regarding the connection of his banking firm with the building of the New York subway, admitted receiving $250,000 "just for talking to Mr. Shonts."

"But it was well worth it," he replied with a smile.

His house was paid $500,000, half of it after almost daily conferences with Mr. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

SUFFRAGE WON IN HOT ROW AT CONVENTION END

Wilson Plank Adopted 888½ to 181½, Substitute of Texas Governor Being Rejected.

St. Louis, June 17.—A battle came at length among the Democrats, and woman—that is, woman suffrage—was at the bottom of it all.

In the closing session of the national convention a fight was precipitated over the suffrage plank in the platform on which Wilson and Marshall will run.

Texan Starts Fight.

It was started by Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas, representing a segment of the "southern chivalry," and a group of Andy Jackson hardshells.

Mr. Ferguson, however, was more adept in starting something than finishing it. The only roll call during the entire convention was ordered to settle the dispute. And the champions of the women won by a vote of 888½ to 181½.

At once the platform was put through viva voce and the Democratic national convention of 1916 adjourned at 3:12 o'clock.

Triumph for Wilson.

Wilson had triumphed; the women had emerged victorious and the Democrats, aching for one of their customary fights to liven up the harmony, had pulled a fracas.

Better still, they had run true to the traditions of romance and had flashed their blades over women, while in the galleries and the hanging balconies the suffragists waved their yellow flags and ribbons. And everyone was satisfied and contented, even the wounded knight from Texas who fell in the tournament.

Form of Suffrage Fight.

The suffrage issue, over which the only fight of the convention started, took the following form:

The majority report recommended woman suffrage and left it to the states.

The minority report—presented by Governor Ferguson—left woman suffrage to the states and did not recommend it.

Immediately after the presentation of the majority report on the platform, through the combined vocal efforts of Senators Stone of Missouri, Walsh of Montana and Hollis of New Hampshire, the excitement started.

Reads Minority Report.

Governor Ferguson of Texas, short and dark, with black hair and black clothes, got to the platform with the minority report on suffrage. It was signed by C. L. Bartlett of Georgia, Stephen B. Fleming of Indiana, James R. Nugent of New Jersey, and the Texan. This is how the two rival planks looked:

Majority plank—"We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men."

Minority plank—"The Democratic party has always stood for the sovereignty of the several states in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party and favor that wise provision of the constitution, the power of the states to prescribe the qualifications of their electors."

Governor Ferguson unsheathed his sword and headed into the fray like a true Texas oratorical hotspur. He said the desire of his group was to "protect women from the corrupting influence of politics and politicians."

"Our purpose," he shouted, "is to prevent suffrage states from undertaking to tell other states what they should do.

"Does anyone believe that Woodrow Wilson can be intimidated by the swish of the skirts of the few hundred thousand militant suffragists in the United States? I for one do not."

Hall in an Uproar.

By this time the hall was in an uproar. From the galleries came hisses and groans. From the floor came yells of approval and the reverse.

E. H. Moore of Ohio arose with a question whether the majority plank did not favor suffrage directly, while the minority plank put it back on the states by inaction. Ferguson assented, and a minute later Senator Stone was on the rostrum combating the Texan's arguments.

"The governor makes a man of straw and demolishes it," complained Stone. "The question at issue was simply that the party would favor the suffrage right being conferred on women by the states. Does that interfere with state's rights?"

Walsh Defies Ferguson.

Senator Walsh of Montana then arose and stuck his spear into the midriff of the governor of Texas. He defied the governor to point out anything in the federal constitution of the sort contained in the minority plank.

"And," said Mr. Walsh, "we have no chance to lose a vote, because every other party has declared for it and there is no place for a Democrat to go who does not like it.

"And President Wilson deems it vital to his success that this plank stay there."

After this appeal the roll was called and the Texan's plank got only 181½ votes, while 888½ were cast against it.

Then came the adoption of the platform and final adjournment.

GOTHAMITE TAKEN FOR FLIRTING WITH OWN WIFE

New York, June 16.—Ernest Parsons was arrested for flirting with his own wife, from whom he had been separated.

Parsons was charged with attempting to hand a bouquet to his wife.

Magistrate Barlow gave Parsons the alternative of giving a $10,000 bond or going to the workhouse for sixty days.

Two Suffrage Planks

The Republican Plank.

The Republican party favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

The Democratic Plank.

We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, state by state, on the same terms as to the men.

OBREGON'S CHIEF AIDE IN CHARGE

Gen. Francisco Serrano Commander of Mexican Forces at Juarez.

El Paso, June 19.—Gen. Francisco Serrano, chief of staff to Gen. Alvera Obregon, the minister of war in the de facto government of Mexico, has arrived in Juarez.

This is considered one of the most significant of the recent developments in the Mexican situation. Next to Obregon, Serrano is considered one of the ablest generals at the head of the Carranza army.

Military men on the American side of the border believe that Serrano has been directed to take supreme command of Mexican forces in the north and to lead the active operations against the United States troops of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing if hostilities break out.

North Country Excited.

News that President Wilson is putting the military forces of the United States on a war footing has caused intense excitement in towns of northern Mexico.

It is reported that Carranzista generals are at work stirring up to a still higher pitch the anti-American feeling.

Coincident with this report came news that Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the first chief of the constitutionalist party, and his minister of war, are trying to equip 500,000 Mexicans for military service.

They already have heavy forces at strategic points in Chihuahua, Sonora and Coahuila. The Mexicans further have the advantage of knowing the mountainous country better than the Americans. Serrano has the reputation of knowing every inch of soil in northern Mexico like a book.

Citizens living in United States border towns believe that hostilities are imminent. Private stores of arms, ammunition and supplies are being placed at the disposal of Major General Funston. Mexicans are being watched closely to prevent them from smuggling supplies over the border.

Great Military Camp.

Villa Ahumada, south of Juarez, has become a great military camp. It is estimated that there are about 5,000 de facto troops there and 20,000 more in the intervening territory between Casas Grandes and Villa Ahumada.

These troops are said to be well supplied with guns and ammunition and should hostilities begin, they would be in a position to menace seriously Brig Gen. Pershing's lines of communication.

Although unconfirmed, it is generally believed that Gen. Carranza has sent an ultimatum announcing that, unless the United States soldiers are withdrawn from Mexican soil, he will announce that a state of war exists between Mexico and the United States. One report states that the time limit is seven days; another that it is ten days.

It is feared, however, that the American-hating generals in Carranza's army will not have the patience to wait to see if the differences can be adjusted, but will set out "to start something" forthwith.

Gen. Pershing has sufficient stores to last his troops for several weeks and there is a feeling of supreme confidence that he can take care of himself and his men.

There are now 3,500 troops in Fort Bliss garrison, but reinforcements are expected which will bring the complement up to 50,000 men or more. There is plenty of ammunition on hand for both small arms and artillery.

Agitation has been started in favor of a food blockade against Mexico. Purchases of corn, rice, sugar, flour and meat, which was purchased ostensibly to relieve famine conditions are known to have found their way into the commissary department of Carranza's army.

Louis Corrion, an officer in the Carranza army, who was caught while trying to smuggle 600 rounds of ammunition across the Rio Grande, as well as several guns, is being detained at Fort Bliss.

Mexican consuls, evidently believing that war will come, are leaving for Mexico. Andres Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso, is determined not to be caught napping. The patrol at the international bridge and at other points on the line, have been strengthened and ordered to exercise wartime vigilance.

Gen. Bell has issued a statement to the Mexican population of El Paso saying that, in the event of hostilities, proper protection will be given to all responsible citizens who behave themselves and not attempt to aid the enemy. Mayor Tom Lee has issued a warning that Mexicans who do not deserve protection must expect stern treatment.

UNION AGAINST MILITARISM PROTESTS TO BURLESON

Washington, June 14.—The American Union Against Militarism has sent an open letter to Postmaster General Burleson protesting against the order issued by the Washington postoffice to the letter carriers, directing them to march in the "preparedness" parade. The union has taken the position that government officials have no right to bring any pressure to bear upon government employes to take part in what the union describes as a "political demonstration."

BRITISH DESTROYER IS SUNK IN COLLISION

London, June 17.—The British destroyer Eden has been sunk in the English channel in collision with another vessel, the admiralty announced today.

Thirty-one members of the crew were saved and three officers are missing.

The collision occurred last night.

The Eden displaced 555 tons and was built in 1908. She was equipped with four 3-inch guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. The lost ship was 250 feet long and 23 feet in the beam. Her normal crew consisted of 70 men.

British Liner Afire.

Liverpool, June 17.—Fire broke out today upon the British liner Clan Ross, which was anchored in the Mersey river. She was still burning fiercely this afternoon. **The Clan Ross is 5,957-ton ship hailing from Glasgow.**

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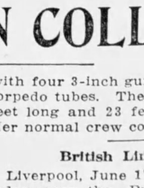

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